App. F. IX-4

1939-3.
(I & C)

File No. 123-32

Serial Nos. 1-4

Previous References
I & C 150-31 (1-3)

Later References
I & C 131-33 (1-3)

PRESERVED

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Jan. 1.

Part B for Jan 1933

SUBJECT.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE FOR THE YEAR 1931-32.

8(3) To The Dir I & C
" Ds of Dt. Chiefs of W.C.
" Trade Comr for Mysore Travancore
" Comptroller Govt.
" Heads of Depts.
No D 3157-32 of 5/1/33.

Returns the ——

W.A. Rabbetts
23/3/33

Lr. No. Rate

Telegraphic Address.—"INDUSCOM."

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE. 169 2

Dev Sec 123-32-1

In reply please refer to
No. B-1-32/33.
Encl, one Report—in Triplicate

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, 5th November *193* 2.

FROM

N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore, (India.)

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY
7. NOV. 1932

To

D. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

Administration Report of the Department for 1931-32.

I have the honour to submit herewith, in triplicate, the Report on the Administration of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1931-32. The delay in the submission of the Report was due to my deputation to Northern India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N. Rama Rao

DIRECTOR.

ks)

Submit for perusal.
2 On return of file a draft letter will be suggested for consideration. (The report was due on 1st Sept. 1932)

7.11.32

Dev Sec 7.11.32

Supt I/c
Hon. King see
Hon. Min's remarks
Dev Sec 8/11/32

H.L. Aiya 8/11/32

Serial No.

3) 1 Copy of the Report has been given to the Admn. Report Section.

4) Submitted with a draft of the Report for Printing.

KB. 8.11.32

5) Issue

Secd. 8/11/32

Secd. No. D. 201 dt. 11/11 10.11.32

6 Submitted with a draft Review for Consideration.

KB 14.11.32.

7 Draft revised. Please

prompt action on draft

Early

11.12.32

8 Typed draft submitted.

KB. 13. xii. 32.

In approval

13/12/32

Dev Lec)

Second Member.

Cont.

15.12.32

15/12/32

3965

15/12

DEWAN'S OFFICE 3799 23 DEC 1932

23/12/32

23.12.32

24/12/32

Note—Contn. Sheet.

Issue as suggested with a few changes

29/12/32

Dev Lec)

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

Admn Report - Chief Dept

Hr. File No.	123	of 193 2	General and Revenue Secretariat

Q. U. no D. 3151-202 dt 5.1.33 reviving the Admn Report - Chief Dept for 1931-32

Subd write a D.F. N.

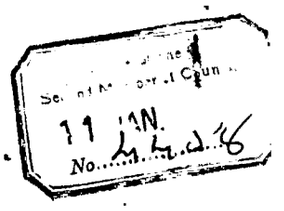
Kib. 10.1.33. AH

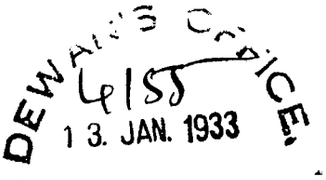
10/1/33

Please Mendhi

Signed Final Note is put up.

GA
11/1.





11.1.33.

Please put up a DSH

11.1.33

Subd write a D.S.N.

Kib. 12.1.33. AH

12-1-33

Dy Secy

Dewan.

13.1.33

12.1.33

13/1/33

Subd write a draft for approval

KMR
24/2/33

MCV
20.2.33

No. D. 6228-9 dated 28th Feb. 1933

The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident,
The Chief Secy to the Govt of Madras
The Chief Secy to Govt of C.P.

Forwards three copies each of Administration Report for the Depart for the year 1931-32

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:—

Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for 1931-32.

I submit herewith for the gracious perusal of His Highness the report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year 1931-32, together with the review of Government thereon.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
11th January 1933.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the SECOND Member of Council on the ~~subject of~~ Report of the Department of Industries & Commerce for 1931-32

for His Highness' gracious ~~approval~~ perusal.

M N Venkatarama Rao
Dewan.

Bangalore,
13th January 1933

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Report on the working of the Department of Industries & Commerce during the year 1931-32 and Government review thereon.

Order.

~~KRW~~
16/1/33

C Secy
17-1-33

Secy
12/1/33

355

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

Report on the working of the Dept. of Industries and Commerce during the year 1931-32 and Govt. Review.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders ~~before~~/after issue of orders.* (*Vide Rules* 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

..... Department.

4590/18.1

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 18/1/33

5721/19/1

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 19-1-33

Devi Secy. with Compliments.

19/1/33.

20.1.33

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF - INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1932.

Personnel.

I continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year under report. In connection with the sale of Sandalwood Oil I was on deputation to - Northern India twice during the year for about 3 weeks on each occasion. During my absence, Mr. R. Anantha-subramanyam, B.A., B.L., Industrial Assistant, was in charge of the current duties of the Office.

The Industrial Assistant was deputed for a period of two months to Northern India for investigating markets in connection with the Silk Factory to be started at Mysore.

Mr. C.R. Rama Rao, Superintendent of Industries, was on return from leave, attached to the Well-Boring Section in the Central Industrial Workshop, and later on he was transferred to the Mysore Division as Superintendent of Industries on the reversion of Mr. K.S. Hutcha Rao, B.A., B.E., to the Public Works Department.

Mr. S.G. Sastry, B.A., M.Sc., F.C.S., Industrial Chemist, Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, was on privilege leave from 3rd August 1931 to 18th August 1931, and again from 12th May 1932 to 27th June 1932. Mr. M.S. Krishna Rao, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the Factory on both the occasions.

The post of the Textile Assistant was abolished - during the year and the incumbent Mr. M. Krishna Rao was appointed as Weaving Inspector on a special pay.

pay.

I was on tour for a period of 119 days during the year, and on deputation to Northern India for 33 days on Sandalwood Oil business.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The depression in Trade and Industries which had set in 2 years ago continued during the year under report. The unparalleled economic collapse all over the world has seriously dislocated the international trade. Reference was made in the last year's Report to the chief causes that have been generally held responsible for this situation. During the year under report, there was a check to the fall in the prices of commodities and the suspension of the Gold Standard led to a temporary rise in prices of several commodities. The recovery in prices did not, however, last long, for during the quarter ending June 1932, they were again on the downaward trend.

The following table shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore of the principal articles of trade arranged under 5 main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100. The index numbers are calculated on the basis of monthly prices collected and maintained by the Department. The Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay and Calcutta are also given, for comparison.

(Carried Over)

	Food Grains	Oil Seeds.	Other food articles.	Textiles	Others	Genl. Index Nos. of prices in Bangalore.	Genl. Index Nos. of prices in Bombay	Genl. Index nos. of prices in Calcutta.
1929								
Septr.	166	142	164	143	144	152	147	143
Decr.	158	137	162	139	147	150	141	134
1930								
March.	151	128	149	134	143	142	137	125
June.	156	122	147	132	143	141	127	116
Septr.	142	112	127	120	133	127	120	111
Decr.	118	106	119	114	124	119	110	100
1931								
March	98	100	102	118	120	108	111	100
June	92	91	100	119	118	104	108	93
Septr.	107	96	105	111	117	107	-	91
Decr.	112	103	107	114	117	110	-	98
1932								
March	105	114	108	119	116	112	-	94
June	100	106	110	109	112	108	-	86

It is seen from the above table that soon after the suspension of the Gold Standard there was a rise in prices. The upward trend continued till the end of March and during the following quarter the prices once again began to decline. Under food grains and pulses, the price of rice and javar during the year remained fairly steady and ragi made a good recovery. There was a steady rise in the price of groundnuts, copra, jaggery, brown sugar, cardamoms and arecanuts. Under Textiles the price of cotton and piecegoods suffered a fall subject to slight fluctuations and silk continued to remain at a low level as in the year before.

Owing to the dislocation of the International Trade, there was a slump in the demand for Sandalwood Oil and Pig Iron. The Textile Industry was affected by the unsettled conditions of the market. The Sericultural Industry continued to be in a depressed state due to the fall in price as consequent on the imports of foreign silk

silk at low prices. The activities of the Oil Mills suffered to a large extent partly due to the uncertainty in the course of prices of oil seeds and party due to the diminishing market for oil. Though the crops were good and general prices low, the purchasing power of the masses did not show any improvement. Industrial enterprise was handicapped by a constriction of credit and by unstable conditions of the market for raw materials and finished goods.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The work done by the Department may be considered under the following heads:-

1) Assistance to private enterprise in the erection and maintenance of industrial installations.

2) Grant of financial aid under the Industrial Loans Rules.

3) Management of the concerns under the control of the Department.

4) Industrial and Technical Education.

5) Review of the Annual Trade of the State.

6) Industrial and Commercial enquiries and investigations.

7) Study of labour problems and Administration of Regulations affecting labour as Inspection of Factories, Workmen's Compensation etc.

8) Posts and Telegraphs.

9) Administration of special Regulations -

i) Weights and Measures.
ii) Patents and Designs.
iii) Storage and Transport of Petroleum.
iv) Examination of Boilers.

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

During the year under review, 25 installstions were erected by the officers of the Department as against 46 in the year 1930-31. The total amount of capital invested on these undertakings is estimated at Rs.70,000/- of which a sum of Rs.14,000/- represents the loans and advances made by the Department. Particulars of the installations - erected during the year are furnished in Statements I & II appended to this Report.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDUSTRIES.

The work entrusted to the Superintendents of Industries is defined in G.O.No. D.3395-405/I&C/216-26-9 dated 24-9-1929. Their main function is to render technical - assistance to persons starting industrial concerns and factory owners in the proper maintenance of machinery. A small fee is charged for rendering ~~sys~~ such technical assistance. The total fees collected and remitted to the Treasury during the year amounted to Rs.736-4-0 as against Rs.1379-2-0 in the previous year. The Superintendents have also to 1486-4 exercise administrative control over the Industrial Schools in their jurisdiction and also over the Weaving Demonstra~~tors~~ tion staff in the Districts. They have statutory functions as Inspectors of Factories under the Factories Regulation. They have also to visit and inspect the Petroleum Installations in their Divisions. In addition to these duties, they are entrusted with the supervision of the Well Boring operations, and the examination of buses plying for hire, in the Districts where there are no separate Bus Inspectors. The total amount of fees collected for the examination of buses during the year amounted to Rs.12,188-8-0 as against Rs..7903... in 1930-31. The District Mechanical

Mechanical staff working under the Superintendents were fully employed in the erection and maintenance of Industrial Installations all over the State. The servides of a Mechanic were requisitioned for by a private Industrialist in Chickmagalur for running his Coffee Hulling Works. The Forest Department required the services of a mechanic for the re-arrangement of the Saw Mill at Heggadadevankote. Mention may be made here of the special work done by the Superintendent of Industries, Mysore Division and his staff in connection with the erection of the Boiler and the other machinery of the New Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AID TO INDUSTRIES UNDER THE LOAN RULES.

The number of applications for financial assistance pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 23 and the amount involved was Rs.62,563-1-4. 60 applications for a total advance of Rs.66,707/- were received during the year. After necessary investigations loans to the aggregate amount of Rs.44,376/- were sanctioned in 35 cases. 24 loan applications involving a sum of Rs.51,947/1/4 were either rejected or withdrawn. When the year closed there were pending 24 applications for a total sum of Rs.32,947/-. Full particulars are furnished in Statement III.

Information showing the names and addresses of parties, the amount of loans sanctioned in individual cases and the nature of the Industrial undertaking etc., is furnished in statement IV. The following analysis shows the amount distributed among the different classes of industries:-

(Carried Over)

industries:-

		Rs.
Pumping plants	10	13,400
Flour Mills	8	4,410
Tile Factories	5	12,132
Weaving	4	4,800
Sugarcane Mills	3	2,050
Oil Mills	1	3,834
Litho Press	1	666
Bangle making	1	1,000
Knitting	1	84
	35	44,376

49,376 ?

REPAYMENT OF LOANS.

The total payments towards loan accounts during the year amounted to Rs.62,096/19 of which Rs.48,124-6-0 were for principal and Rs.13,971-11-9 for interest. The total amount collected in 1930-31 was Rs.36,666-9-7 of which - Rs.27,549-12-8 were on account of principal and Rs.8,116-12-1 interest. Notwithstanding the severe trade depression, the collections in 1931-32 were much better than in the year before, due to the stringent action taken for the recovery of Government dues. Still there were a number of cases in which it was necessary to grant time for the payment of instalments.

Statements V & VA appended to this Report furnish details of the loans sanctioned ever since the introduction of the State Aid to Industries by grant of Industrial Loans, the amounts repaid or written off and the balance outstanding. The total amount of loans advanced from the beginning is Rs.14,82,902-11-4. Of this a sum of Rs.10,10,540-7-7 has been repaid and Rs.56,419-11-2 has ~~be to be~~ been written off. The balance outstanding at the end of June 1932 stood at Rs.4,15,942-9-2 of which the amount that fell due for repayment on the 30th June 1932 was Rs.2,41,197-9-0.

When the year began, a sum of Rs.2,17,234-6-11 had -

had fallen due for repayment and the demand during the year 1931-32 was Rs.72,087-8-1 bringing the total demand to Rs.2,89,321-15-0. The total sum recovered during the year as already stated above was Rs.48,124/6 leaving a balance of Rs.2,41,197-9-0. If the amounts outstanding against the following accounts which represent special loans sanctioned by Government is excluded, the amount in arrears in the ordinary loan accounts stands at Rs.1,23,744-3-0. Owing to the acute depression in trade and industries, recoveries were very slow and special concessions had to be granted. Every endeavour is however being made to collect the arrears without recourse to coercive proceedings.

Premier Metal Factory (Under Liquidation)	Rs.56,292-6-0
Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory	Rs. 24807-8-0
Agumbe Venkataramaniah	Rs.37,353-8-0

THE WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL CONCERNS.

1. Government Soap Factory.

The Government Soap Factory worked very successfully during the year under report. The total sales went up to Rs.4,94,539/- showing an increase of about Rs.33,000/- over the sales of the year before. The Factory earned a net profit of nearly Rs.1,47,000/-. The figures showing the steady improvement in sales during the last 5 years are given below:-

	Sales	Profits.
1927-28	Rs.1,58,204 12 7	Rs.12,418 6 10
1928-29	Rs.2,28,776 11 11	Rs.27,826 14 7
1929-30	Rs.2,87,376 9 10	Rs.50,690 10 8
1930-31	Rs.4,61,939 14 9	1,30,378 11 0
1931-32	Rs.4,94,539 15 7	1,47,924 3 10 (Provisional)

The increase in sales is as much due to the excellent reputation that the Government Factory products have built up all over India, as to the very pronounced preference for Indian goods which characterises Indian demand in the present day. Our success seems to have stimulated strong competition, and there are on the market several brands of soap of very tolerable quality which employ sandalwood oil as their perfume base. This competition is likely to grow in volume and intensity.

The total output of the Soap Factory was 240 tons of soap as against 200 tons during the previous year. During the year Government sanctioned the additional machinery which have since been installed. Additional accommodation was provided for the installation of the new machinery and also for the ~~location~~ equipment needed for the manufacture of other toilet preparations undertaken by the Factory.

2607.

Factory. The Soap Factory has built up a net work of agencies all over India and all of them have done good work during the year. They have also been responsible for exhibiting our products in the several Exhibitions organized in their areas and the Factory has been awarded Gold Medals and Certificates.

In addition to soaps, the Factory produced during the year several toilet preparations of high quality, such as Vanishing Creams, Boot Polishes etc., and these have been very well appreciated by the market.

To facilitate an extension in the activities of the Industrial Laboratory, it had to be shifted to a more commodious building in the premises of the Sandalwood Oil Factory. It has been responsible during the year for the production of medicinal preparations required by the Medical Department and it has also undertaken the preparation of certain proprietory medicines. Recently it has put on the market a substitute for Antiphlogestine, known as "Calorene". It has also produced Tincture Co, Tincture Benzine and other Tinctures, Syrups such as Syrup Ferro Iodide, Easten Syrup and Mercury Ointment. The total value of such preparations amounted to Rs.2,064/-. Government have recently sanctioned a grant of Rs.7,240/- for the purchase of the additional equipment required by the laboratory so as to enable it to undertake the manufacture of a larger number of medical preparations. The necessary plant will be ordered out and it is anticipated that it will come into operation during the coming year.

The Turkey Red Oil Plant which was sanctioned last year was erected and 10,045 lbs. of Turkey Red Oil was were produced and put on the market; but the original expectations have not been fully realised owing to the action of

of the English and German Dye interests. One or two manufacturers in Madras have begun to compete with our product in a detrimental manner. The quality of our Turkey Red Oil is, however, very much appreicated and we are just getting small orders which it is anticipated will be steady and continuous.

2. Central Industrial Workshop.

The Workshop was engaged in carrying out some original works and also was responsible for the undertaking of repair works to the Government Departments and the general public. In the manufacturing section, attention was devoted to the manufacture of parts for the Calyx Drills, Deep-well Pumps, as also a Centrifugal Pump, multi-stage to meet the growing demand for such pumps from the agriculturists of the State. The total value of the work turned out in the Workshop amounted to Rs.1,22,147/- against Rs.1,13,778/- during the previous year. Orders from the Well-Boring Section and the Electrical Department came up to Rs.56,207/- and from the private parties to - Rs.6,095/-. The working of the concern resulted in a - profit of Rs.1,506-11-9 after providing a sum of Rs.4,659-4-0 for the depreciation of machinery and furniture.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.26,400/- for the expansion of the Foundry with a view to undertake the manufacture of agricultural implements. It was utilized in carrying out the following items of work as per G.O.No. D.6700-2 I&C 165-31-6 dated 30-6-1932. A sum of Rs.19,732/- out of this grant was spent on the capital equipment, the balance being spent on account of the salaries of the Expert and his Draftsman. The Foundry is now well equipped and is capable of doing castings of all sizes up to 2 tons. The manufacture of agricultural implements was pushed on

To face Page 12

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF CAPITAL EQUIPMENT OF THE FOUNDRY -CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP BANGALORE.

Sl.No.	P a r t i c u l a r s.	C o s t.	Remarks.
1.	Rebuilding of large bay of Foundry.	2,462-10- 1.	
2.	Rebuilding binns for stocking pig iron.	89- 2- 0.	
3.	Rebuilding drying stove for moulds and cores.	1,016-11- 0.	
4.	Building one annealing furnace for manufacturing malleable castings.	2.077- 4- 0.	
5.	Dismantling old cupolas and erecting two cupolas lying in the yard.	2.196- 6- 0.	
6.	To erect one trolley line at the back of Foundry.	733-12- 3.	
7.	To make and erect one tumbling barrel.	335- 2- 0.	
8.	Making new moulding boxes, chills dies &c.	2.364- 5- 5.	
9.	Two worm geared laddles.	750- 0- 0.	
10.	Portable forge for fitters' use.	82- 2- 0.	
11.	12 small laddles.	332-12- 6.	
12.	~~Moulder's~~ Foster's pyrometer.	873-14- 0.	
13.	Moulder's tools.	216- 0- 0.	
14.	Labour for cleaning Foundry Yard.	446-14- 0.	
	APPARATUS.		

1.	Cardillac Electric Blower.	147-10- 0.
2.	Electric extensions.	57- 5- 6.
3.	Brinuel testing apparatus.	75- 0- 0.
4.	Ballbearings for Cupola Blower.	--------
5.	Roofing annealing furnace.	669- 0- 0.
6.	Building pattern stores.	821- 9- 0.
7.	Extensions of machine shop building for painting and stocking ploughs.	1.189-12- 8.
8.	Building one Laboratory and office.	986- 2- 2.
9.	Erecting small Cupola.	91-10- 6.
	OTHER ITEMS:	
1.	Sinking a bore-hole in the workshop.	344- 3- 4.
2.	Compensator, pulley block &c.	166- 8- 0.
3.	Repairs to weigh bridge.	400- 0- 0.
4.	Railway freight for tools &c.	--
5.	Guillotine shearing machine.	550- 0- 0.
6.	Try squares and machine tools.	203- 0- 0.
7.	Purchase of electric Motor and its erection.	--
8.	Rail hack saw frames.	--
9.	Door to pattern shop.	53- 8- 0.
	Total.	19,732- 4- 5.

Ramanathan Krishnamurthy
/ DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

MSE/6

on vigorously during the year under review. Steel parts for the Kolar Mission Pattern Ploughs and Mysore Pattern Ploughs, such as mould boards, plough shares and land-slides were obtained from Great Britain and they were assembled locally and supplied to the Agricultural Department for sale to the agriculturists. 591 Kolar Mission Pattern Ploughs, 71 Mysore Pattern Ploughs, 580 Steel Shares, 400 Steel Land-slides were manufactured and supplied to the Agricultural Department. There has been a saving to the agriculturist of over Rs.5/- per plough. Besides the above, the Foundry turned out castings for the use of the Workshop and the Well-Boring Section.

Of other works entrusted to the Workshop, mention may be made of the ornamental gates and railings with side wings made for the New Guests' Mansion (Lalitha Mahal Mansions at Mysore). Government have, in their order No.D.2884-5/ I&C 63-27-8 dated the 17th October 1931 sanctioned the writing off of Rs.97,823-14-0 being the loss on the revaluation of the Revenue assets of the concern. The surplus stock and stores were also disposed of by public auction under the orders of Government. Vigorous steps have been taken to recover the book debts and a sum of Rs.30,857-6-9 has been recovered during the year both by cash and by adjustment.

The training of apprentices continues to be popular and the number under training has risen to 50 as against 30 the year before. In the absence of an Industrial School, in Bangalore, the Workshop meets a growing need in view of the demand there is for trained artisans in and round Bangalore. Some of the apprentices are paid annas four per day and the total amount spent on training amounts to Rs.2,500/- per annum. A scheme for the systematic training of apprentices in the Workshop has been deferred for want of funds.

funds.

The Workshop conducted certain experiments specially relating to the manufacture of a bullock-driven gear pump for use on borewells and of wooden thimbles for the insulators made in the Porcelain Factory. Some promising experiments in the manufacture of plough shares of special material were also conducted. Another interesting item of ~~expenditure~~ experimental work undertaken by the Workshop was the erection of a Gas Plant in conjunction with Messrs. Siemens Bros., to demonstrate its suitability for the purposes of generating electric power where plenty of lantana charcoal was available. The gas producer was specially designed to work on this type of fuel and it was found that the cost of generation of power would be in the neighbourhood of one anna per B.T.U. and the plant was admirably suited for being put up for lighting purposes in rural areas which are not likely to be within the reach of hydro-electric installation.

3. The Silk Weaving Factory.

The plant w ordered from Switzerland arrived during the year along with the Silk Weaving Expert. The erection of the plant was commenced during the month of August 1931 and by the middle of September the work had made great progress. With a view to work out a programme of manufacture, the Industrial Assistant was deputed to Northern India to study the conditions of trade with special reference to the kinds of goods in demand and therefore likely to command a sale, the market prices of such goods, the nature of the trade organization, and other points intimately connected with the prospects of our new Factory.

He did his work with thoroughness and care, and submitted a report, which enabled us to prepare a programme of

of work, which has been justified by results. It was on this report that we decided to manufacture Crepe-de-Chine and Georgette. It was necessary, however, to work with spun silk and simple weaves till our weavers were fully trained. The training took about three months, and now Crepes, Georgettes and other high class fabrics are being manufactured with Mysore Filature Silk. It is not too much to claim that the products of this Factory evoked - admiration all over India, and are in such demand that it will be necessary to expand the Factory to twice the present size at least.

The Dyeing and Finishing Plant arrived in the month of November 1931, but the buildings to house it were ready - only about the middle of January 1932. The erection of the plant and of the Boiler appertaining to it was completed by the end of June 1932. During the period ending June 1932, 6132 yards of silk goods were manufactured. They could not, however, be finished as the Dyeing and Finishing Plant had not been completed. Since July 1932, however, the Factory has been able to finish the goods and to commence sales to the public. Up to the end of August 1932, silk goods - measuring 1011 yards and valued at Rs. 3834/- have been sold and the Factory has now got forward orders to cover the - production during the next three or four months.

4. Government Porcelain Factory. Completed ?

The erection of the building and plant was contemplated during the year. The services of Mr. S. Deb were engaged to supervise the construction of the kiln and to arrange for the training of local labour in the several processes of manufacture. The Clay Washing Plant commenced work in the month of November. The kiln was completed in December and the time which had to be allowed for it to get dry was utilized in -

in building up our manufacturing organization, training staff in the several operations and testing the raw - material available.

In March 1932, the kiln was fired for the first time and the Factory commenced operations on a commercial scale in all sections. The main objective is the manufacture of insulators of different types and other electrical goods; but attention is also being given to the manufacture on a small scale of Crockery and fancy Porcelain goods. Till now the Factory has supplied to the Electrical Department 5125 Pin-Type Insulators, 86 Strain Insulators and 2500 Break-Insulators. Besides these, 8000 bushings have been supplied to the Department.

Experiments are being made with regard to the manufacture of dry-pressed articles, such as Ceiling Roses, Tumbler Swtiches, Wall Plugs and Spacing Cleats. Samples of suspension insulators of Clevis and Hewett types were made and tested. As they have been favourably reported upon, it is desirable to take up the manufacture of these insulators in view of the wide market for the same in India. The Factory has recently submitted a tender for the supply of 15,000 Telegraph Insulators to the Comptroller of Stores, Government of India.

5. Arts and Crafts Depot.

The sales of artware in the Depot during the year - amounted to Rs. 19,156/- as against Rs. 20,699/- in the year before. During the last two years, the sales of artware have considerably suffered owing to the prevailing depression in trade and industries. The amount realised by the sale of artware belonging to the Depot was Rs. 6,805/-. A sum of Rs. 12,351/- was realised by the sale of articles supplied to the Depot by private artisans on consignment account.

account. A representative collection of the Mysore artware was sent to the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London. It is encouraging to note that these articles found a sale. Mention may be made of the order placed by the Timber Adviser, India House, London, for the supply of sandalwood book ends.

Particular attention was paid during the year to the question of improving the sales of artware both in and outside the State. Under its constitution till the end of the year, the Depot was handicapped in its efforts to fulfil the objects for which it was started, viz., (1) Supply of new designs and ideas adapted to changes in public taste, (2) Introduction of improved methods of manufacture, and (3) Provision of sales facilities. The Superintendent in - charge of the Depot, though well qualified to give the artisans useful technical advice, and supply them with improved designs, was not able to do much, as he was tied down to the spot, doing the routine clerical and account work incidental to the running of the Depot and was denied time and opportunity for moving about freely and placing himself in intimate touch with the artisans all over the State. Further, the Depot was regarded as a purely commercial concern and its struggle to show tolerable financial results, involved a sacrifice, or at least, a large surrender of the instructional and directive work, which is undoubtedly its essential function. Again, a large part of its working capital had been locked up in articles which do not find a ready sale. The Depot had besides no touch or co-ordination with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, which is the most - important institution concerned with arts and crafts in the State, and was therefore deprived of a most valuable medium both of expression and propaganda.

Proposals were therefore submitted to Government to re-

reorganise the working of the Depot on new lines, with the aim of incorporating it with the Chamarajendra Technical - Institute, as an important section of that Institute. These proposals have since been sanctioned, and will, it is hoped, open to the Depot a career of improved usefulness. There will be Sales Depots both at Bangalore and Mysore to help the artisans in finding sales for their artware. The Superintendent will be relieved of merely routine work, and given full scope for artistic work and the creation and popularisation of new designs, which would find a ready sale and yield them a good margin of profit.

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6. Government Weaving Institute - And the work of the Weaving Demonstrators.

The manufacturing side of the Government Weaving Factory has been closed and under instructions from Government steps have been taken to dispose of all surplus stock of the Government Weaving Factory, retaining only such of those as are required for the use of the Institute. Certain proposals for the establishment of the Weaving Institute at Bangalore which could later on be absorbed in the All Mysore Technological Institute have had to be reconsidered in view of the decision of the Committee to have a Textile Institute on the lines analogous to the £ Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Meanwhile sanction of Government has been obtained to continue the Institute on its present basis. There were 48 students on the rolls of the Institute at the commencement of the year as against 38 during the year before. In addition, 2 women deputed for training from the Vocational Institute for Women at Mysore, one from another Institute in Bangalore, were also under training in the Institute. Six students in all are in receipt of - scholarships from the District Boards and the Educational Department. Eleven students came out successful in the Final Year Certificate Course. Ten students who have finished their

their courses have been given an opportunity to undergo training in the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Hebbal, Bangalore.

Certain experiments in the manufacture of Burmese Lungi and Tapestry Cloth were undertaken. The latter was intended to serve as a substitute for a foreign fabric used in upholstering work in the Rakaxxx Palace. The product as manufactured by the experimental section of the Factory was approved of and compared very favourably with the imported fabrics. A tappet adapting the principles of the Dobby that is fixed to a power loom was designed to meet the requirements of the handloom weavers and was introduced largely due to the exertions of the Demonstrator placed in charge of the experimental work.

The Demonstration Staff attached to the Department for work in the Districts continued to assit the weavers by introducing improved appliances, supplying fresh designs for fabrics likely to yeild a larger margin of profit. The Demonstrators visited 198 centres. They sold weaving appliances to the extent of Rs.4,079/-. The Demonstration staff also participated in the several exhibitions. A pair of silk twisting machines worked by hand was sold to the Department of Industries, Bengal. A Chain Tappet designed by a Demonstrator in service xxx has become very popular and is used largely by the weavers at Dodballapur and Bangalore.

Mention must be made here of the work done by the Weaving Demonstrator of the Mysore District who has xxx been responsible for assisting the small powerloom factory owners in Mysore in the erection and working of tappets with a view to their undertaking the manufacture of fabrics which allow a larger margin of profit. His work has xx been appreciated and a Gold Medal has been awarded to him by one of the Powerloom Factory owners.

FINANCIAL RELIEF TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS.

Arrangements made during the previous year for affording relief to the handloom weavers in Bangalore City for making advances to merchants to enable them to buy goods from the weavers were continued up to the end of March 1932 and a sum of Rs.10,000/- was made available for the purpose during the year. It is satisfactory to note that almost all the outstandings were realized without difficulty. The Committee appointed by Government to look after the arrangements made in this connection rendered considerable assistance to handloom weavers.

WELL BORING SECTION.

As a measure of retrenchment the services of the Special Engineer, Mr. A. Bellefontaine, who was on a temporary contract, were terminated. All work connected with Well Boring was entirely transferred to the Industrial Engineer and he has been assisted in this work by an Inspector, 15 Operators, 16 Fitters and 15 Helpers. The total number of drills in operation during the year was 14. Two more drills were manufactured by the Central Industrial Workshop during the year bringing the total number of drills available for work to 16. Government passed orders regarding the preparation of schemes for, and the distribution of, water supply in rural areas, and entrusted this portion of work to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Whenever a scheme for water supply is sanctioned, the execution of work is to be undertaken by the Department of Industries. During the year 27 boreholes (of which 1 is still in progress) were sunk as against 28 during the previous year and the total depth bored is 3,867 feet against 3,339 feet in the year 1930-31. The total cost incurred in the execution of such works amounted to Rs.32,888-10-0. Out of the total -

total depth of 3867 feet bored during the year, 960 feet was in soil and the rest in rock. Including the cost of casing pipes, the average cost per foot for drilling has worked out to Rs.8-8-0 as against Rs.10-3-0 in the previous year.

The total number of boreholes sunk till the end of June 1932 was 167 with a total footage of 16,525, and the cost incurred in putting these boreholes amounts to - Rs.1,44,000/-. Four boreholes were fitted with power pumps and 16 yet remain unutilised and plunger pumps, 7 with hand rotary pumps and 16 yet remain unutilised pending the preparation of suitable schemes for their utilisation. Special mention must be made here of the Water Supply Scheme for Tiptur and Arsikere by the aid of boreholes. At Tiptur, there are four boreholes yielding in all more than 10,000 gallons per hour. Water Supply Scheme at a total cost of Rs.53,000/- has been sanctioned and the work has been taken on hand and the plant was set working in September 1932. The required machinery was purchased of Messrs. Ingersoll-Rand (India) Ltd., Bombay, and consists of an air-compressor plant capable of working all the boreholes at the same time. The water from these boreholes is drawn into a central sump from where it is pumped to an overhead tank for distribution all over the town. At Arsikere 3 boreholes each giving 1400 gallons of water per hour have been sunk. Two independent power units consisting of 6 H.P. Oil Engines and 12" stroke plunger pumps manufactured at the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, have been installed. At Dodballapur, three boreholes have been sunk and a scheme for Water Supply with the aid of Air-lift is under consideration.

SPINNING CENTRES.

Badanval Centre. There was a temporary drop in the production of Khadi due to the fact that all available working capital had been

been utilised and there was not money enough to purchase the yarn brought in by the spinners. Government granted an additional working capital, and it was possible to restore confidence by giving spinners and weavers an assurance of employment. Work was recommenced in the middle of - December 1931. During the year, 30,803 lbs. of yarn were purchased as against 36,911 lbs. in the previous year, and the number of spindles at work may be estimated to have remained stationary at 1800. The following table furnishes a comparative statement representing the activities of the Centre during the year as compared with the previous year:-

	1930-31	1931-32.
1) Production yarn in lbs.	lbs. 36,911	30,803
2) Production of Khadi:-		
1) Weight in lbs.	35,499	33,147
2) Square yards.	86,339	95,727
3) Value.	Rs. 41,665	39,463
3) Sales of Khadi:-		
1) To Govt. Departments	Rs. 12,364	8,670
2) To the public	Rs. 29,877	40,980
Total.	Rs. 42,241	49,690
4) i. Earnings of Spinners	Rs. 16,140	12,070
ii. Average Earnings per head	Rs. 8-15-6	6-11-3
iii. No. of spinners	1800	1800
iv. Weight of yarn spun in lbs.	20½.	17.1
5) 1) Wages distributed to weavers.	Rs. 10,768	11,806-8-0
2) No. of Weavers.	100	110
3) Earnings of weavers per head.	Rs. 107-12-0	107-5-3
6) Weight of cloth per sq.yd. lbs.	.41	.346
7) Price of cloth per sq. yd.	Rs. 0-7-9	0-6-7.

As appears from the above, 30,803 lbs. of yarn were purchased during the year and 95,727 sq.yds. of cloth weighing 33,147 lbs. were woven and the estimated value was Rs. 39,463. The reduction in the value of output during the year is due to the lesser freight paid for yarn and also due to the fact that there has been a steady improvement in the fineness of the yarn spun. The wages paid to the Weavers amounted to Rs. 11,806/8

Rs.11,806/8 and the amount paid to persons employed in bleaching and printing and dyeing amounted to Rs.3,984/-. Certain difficulties were experienced at the commencement of the year regarding the disposal of the Khadi produced. The first difficulty was that the Karnataka Branch of the All India Spinners' Association through whom the centre was disposing of most of its production would not allow their sale centres to stock khadi from Badanval, as their own production had not been finding ready sales. The second difficulty was that the centre was not capable of producing cloths of greater widths than 44". Both the difficulties were overcome. We entered into an arrangement with the All India Spinners' Association Depot by which the latter undertook to give preference to the goods of the Badanval Centre at the Khadi Vastralaya, Bangalore, and to get goods from outside the State only in case Badanval was not able to meet their requirements. A similar arrangement has been entered into with the Khadi Co-operative Society, Mysore, since 1st April 1932. While securing local markets by these arrangements, we also increased the width of the Badanval fabrics by putting up 20 looms designed for the purpose. The total sales of Khadi during the year amounted to Rs.49,689-2-3 as against Rs.42,029/- during the previous year. The working of the centre shows a net profit of Rs.2,849-12-2. Of these, sales to Government Departments amounted to only Rs.8,670/- as against Rs.12,364/- during the previous year. Badanval Spinning Centre participated in the Dasara Exhibition 1931, the Swadeshi Exhibition held at Madras during December 1931 and that held in Mysore during the Birthday Week in June 1932. The total sales effected in these exhibitions amounted to Rs.3,113-11-6 and the centre has created a reputation for quality and secured a demand for its products in outside markets.

Terakanambi Spinning Centre:- This centre started in

in the year 1930 has been showing a steady progress. The production of khadi has increased by 42.7% as compared with the previous year and the sales have almost doubled. The following statistics show the improvements in the activities of the centre in all directions.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
1. Production of yarn.	lb. 4859	4076 lbs.
2. Production of Khadi		
(i) Weight	" 2644	3831 "
(ii) Sq. yds.	8065	11911
(iii) Value of Khadi	Rs. 3611-7-6	5297-1-3
3. Sales of Khadi	Rs. 2833-5-2	5635-2-3
4. 1) W Earnings of Spinners	Rs. 3811-10-0	2732-0-3
2) No. of Spinners	500	350
3) Earnings per head	Rs. 7-9-11	7-12-10
4) Weight of yarn spun per head.	9¾ lb.	11 lb.
5. 1) Wages distributed to Weavers ..	Rs. 951-0-3	1514-5-9
2) No. of weavers	30	30
3) Earnings of weavers per head.	Rs. 31-11-0	50-7-5
6. Weight of cloth per sq.yd.	.32	.32 lbs.
7. Price of cloth per sq.yd.	Rs. 0-7-3	0-7-2

It will be observed from the above that 11,911 sq.yds. of khadi valued at Rs.5,297/- were manufactured during the year, and the sales rose from Rs.2,833/- to Rs.5,635/-. The number of spinners has gradually increased from 84 to 500. The ~~max~~ yarn produced at the centre is much finer yarn. The average earnings of the weavers rose from Rs.31/- per head in 1930-31 to Rs.50/- in 1931-32.

A new Khadi Centre has been opened by the District Board of Chitaldrug at Aimangala. The Department deputed a trained Inspector from Badanval to take charge of this centre. The Manager of the Badanval Spinning Centre was also deputed to inspect the centre and assist the District Board in organising the work. The Kadur District Board have also organised a centre themselves at Ajjampur. The District Boards of Bangalore and Tumkur propose starting two centres at Sarjapur & Madhugiri.

Madhugiri. The policy of the Department has been not to start fresh centres of its own; but to assist in the organisation of Khadi centres by local bodies on lines successfully demonstrated at Badanval and Terakanambi.

THE DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS.

Kolar Dt. Industrial Workshop.

The District Industrial Workshops at Kolar and at Shimoga continued to be in charge of the Superintendents of Industries, Bangalore and Shimoga. The Kolar District Workshop booked 824 work orders, the total value being Rs.4,550/-. A sum of Rs.4,842-2-7 was credited to the Treasury as realisations. The working of the Workshop resulted in a small profit of Rs.85-3-8. The Workshop mostly did repair work and in addition, executed some work for the local Public Works Department, as the erection of gates, of bed plates for a pumping plant etc. It also gave training to one student who was deputed by the District Board of Kolar.

Shimoga Dt. Industrial Workshop.

The value of work orders executed during the year amounted to Rs.3,588-8-11 as against Rs.4,246-13-6 during the previous year and Rs.4,519-7-5 was remitted into treasury during the year as against Rs.4,321-2-2 remitted during the year before. The workshop also suffered much on account of the general depression in trade, but it continued to render good service to the public, Government Departments and local bodies.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

The strength of the Institute on the 30th June 1932 was 253 against 203 of the previous year and the average attendance 219.19 against 180.60 of the previous year.

Twenty boys of the Institute appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Drawing, Painting and

and Engraving held in November 1931. Of these 16 came out successful, 2 being placed in the First Class.

Vocational Training - 46 students of the Government High Schools attended the Fitters' and Machine Shop classes attached to the Institute, 25 from the V Form and 21 from the VI Form classes.

The following is an abstract statement of the receipt and expenditure of the Training Section for the year ending 30th June 1932.

Receipts.	Rs	As	P	Expenditure.	Rs.	As	P
Establishment	27,719	3	0	Establishment	29,451	0	0
-do- Vocational class.	1,764	5	0	Contingencies	861	0	6
Scholarships	8,510	9	0	Scholarships	8,617	5	0
Travelling Allowance	75	14	0	Travelling Allowance	72	15	0
Realisations	3,000	0	0	Realisations remitted	3,000	0	0
Outfit fund	686	10	0	Outfit fund	3,443	14	0
Miscellaneous	3,328	11	9	Miscellaneous	2,527	7	3
Total.	45,085	4	9	Total.	47,983	15	9
Opening Balance ..	3,165	4	0	Closing Balance	266	9	0
Grand Total.	48,250	8	9	Grand Total.	48,250	8	9

The Workshop Section of the Institute was greatly affected by the general trade depression. Orders for furniture were very few and the manufacture of the Mysore Domestic Basins had to be completely stopped as there was no demand for them.

As there was a fall under sales, the production was considerably reduced to avoid accumulation of stock.

The following table gives an idea of the production, sales and profits for the year as compared with those of the previous year:-

Particulars.	1930-31			1931-32		
Production	77,196	6	6	46,458	4	2
Sales	90,103	7	7	52,503	1	5
Profits realised	15,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Commission stocks sold	7,003	0	0	2,430	13	1
Commission realised	470	0	0	231	4	6

In addition to the Inlay and Rattan catalogues already published, six more catalogues were printed this year under the heads noted below:-

1. Carved furniture
2. Bed Room furniture
3. Dining Room furniture
4. Office furniture
5. Miscellaneous furniture
6. Chairs and Sofas.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Institute during the year, mention may be made of the following:-

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
2. His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore.
3. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Palitana.
4. Her Highness the Princess of Hyderabad.
5. His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Besides the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, there are 8 Industrial Schools under the control of the Department, 4 District and 4 Taluk Industrial Schools. The statement given below furnishes the particulars of attendance, production, sales and realisations in the different ~~schools during~~ schools during the year.

Name of the School	Strength	Aver. Attendance	Scholarships No.	Scholarships Amount	Output	Sales.	Realisations
DISTRICT SCHOOLS				Rs.	Rs. A P	Rs As P	
1. Hassan	35 3*	33.4	35	1267/2	2,973 10 1	2,204 14 6	2835 12 11
2. Chickmagalur	40 33*	19 24*	30	752/6/6	3247 10 0	3,458 10 0	3400 4 8
3. Shimoga	42	33		862/10	1544 3 7	1,382 1 7	2093 13 9
4. Chitaldrug	44	28	28	962/9	1930 8 8	1,706 0 6	1380 0 0
TALUK INDl. SCHOOLS.							
1. Channapatna	169	138	95	3380/14	7992 14 10	7439 11 10	7188 8 5
2. Sagar	30	22 30	23 22	593/4	1303 15 5	1343 10 6	1565 5 9
WEAVING SCHOOLS.							
1. Dodballapur	45	30	23	995/2	4559 3 1	4289 14 1	5039 5 9
2. Gudibanda	25	23	17	521/6	679 13 3	429 7 6	429 7 6

* Full time and half time students respectively.

There were five private Industrial Schools receiving grants-in-aid from the Department. The Weaving Schools at Sosale and Sindhugatta continued to do good work. The particulars of subjects taught in these ~~x~~ schools, the total expenditure incurred and the annual grant received from the Department are shown in the following table.

No.	Name of Institution	Subjects	Daily Aver. Attce.	Total expenditure.			Total annual grants from Deptt.	Remarks.
				Rs.	As	P	Rs.	
1.	Wesleyan Mission Indl. School, Tumkur.	Cabinet-~~xxxxxx~~making Blacksmithy, Rattan.	60	21,702	3	3	1,980	
2.	-do- Kolar.	Smithy, Carpentry, Motoring, Brasswork, Rattan etc.	48	4,268	0	0	1,320	
3.	Grant-in-aid Weaving School, Holenarsipur.	Handspinning, Weaving, Carpentry and Mat Weaving.	12*	2,056	6	0	1,020	* Whole-time.
4.	-do- Melkote.	Carpentry & Weaving.	18	2,303	8	5	1,320	
5.	Weaving School, Sindughatta.	Weaving	8	516	8	6	258-4-3 @	
6.	-do- Sosale	-do-	23	570	4	6	377-1-3	
7.	S.L.N. Inl. School, Bangalore City.	Carpentry, Lacquerware, Weaving and Tailoring.	285.8	11,180	6	11	3,000	

@ The recurring charges of the School are borne equally by the Government and the District Board.

HOME INDUSTRIES CLASSES.

The Department has been awarding grants to several institutions which have organised Industries Classes for the benefit of the lower middle classes. The main object in view is to give practical training to women in useful handicrafts to enable them to earn a small income by pursuing these industries during their spare hours. There were in all 10 Home Industries Classes aided by Government at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur.

Chickmagalur. The Department placed at their disposal the services of an expert instructor in Gold Lace Embroidery. The Lady Weaving Demonstrator attached to the Department was instructed to supervise the weaving classes conducted by these institutions. The total number of women under training during the year amounted to 285. The total amount of grant disbursed during the year came up to Rs.8,054/- as against Rs.7,310/- in the year before. Owing to the financial stringency, it was not possible to award any grants to new institutions deserving of encouragement. The following table furnishes particulars of the working of the Home Industries Classes during the year 1931-32.

(See next page for Table).

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT - PROVIDENT FUND.

Subscriptions:- The amount of subscriptions credited to the Fund during the year amounted to Rs.2577-14-0 and the contributions from private gentlemen to whom the services of mechanics were lent amounted to Rs.7-14-0.

Contributions:- Bonus payable by Government under Rule 6 (a) towards the nucleus of the Fund for the services rendered by the members to the Fund between the period 1-6-1917 to 1-1-1926 was worked out, the statements were audited and the Auditor's report in the matter is awaited.

Contributions payable by the Government Soap Factory under Rule 6(b) to the members of the Factory equal to the aggregate amount subscribed by them from 1-1-1926 to 30-6-1931 for the period the Factory worked at a profit was Rs.810-9-0 and it was credited into the State Huzur Treasury during the year under sanction of Government. Further, a sum of Rs.143-4-0 being the contribution for the half year ended June 1931 was credited to the Fund from out of the profits of the Factory for the same half year. In all a sum of Rs.953-13-0 was credited by the

Statement showing the activities of the Home Industries Classes during the year 1931 - 1932.

	Name of the Institute.	Cottage and Home Industries Institute, Mysore.	Bagani Seva Samaj, Mysore.	Gosha ladies Home - Industries, Class, Basavangudi.	Gosha - Ladies Home - Industries class, at the Mysore Lancer, Munireddypalyam.	Sarada Stree Samaj, Chamarajpet, B'lore city.	Maharashtra Mahila Vidyalaya, Basavangudi.	Gosha ladies Home Industries, Classes, Malleshwaram.	Ladies Association, Malleshwaram.	Stree Samaj, Seshadripuram.	Ladies Association, Chickmagalur.	Remarks
1.	Particulars of classes, subjects taught, hours of works, instructions etc.	Knitting, sewing, embroidery & cloth printing.	Embroidery, knitting, and tailoring.	Tailoring, weaving, & embroidery.	Embroidery, knitting, & tailoring.	Embroidery, rattan & weaving.	Rattan and tailoring.	Rattan, crochet, tailoring.	Rattan, weaving, embroidery & knitting.	Embroidery, rattan, tailoring and spinning.	Rattan, tailoring, embroidery & crochet work.	
2.	Average daily attendance in the Institute and in each section.	28	51	20	~~6 & 10~~ 27	14	20 & 20	23	52	15	35	
3.	Total No. of women trained up to 30th June 31 and June 1932.	38	36 & 37	13	60 (10)	50 & 20	5&6	4	60 & 80	27	16, 2, 2.	
4.	Total amount of grant from Government.	Rs.1,200/-	600/-	900/-	1,164/-	840/-	720/-	780/-	600/-	600/-	650/-	
5.	F e e s.	Nil.	449/8/-	-	-	23/-	61/4/-	-	413/4/-	557/-	179/9/3	
6.	Total sale proceeds.	881/9/11	190/13/4	3/-	32/11/9	307/-	255/4/5	59/12/-	670/14/-	248/-	75/-	
	Grand total.	Rs.2,081-9-11	1,240-5-4	903/-	1,196-11-9	1170/-	1036-8-5	839-12-0	1684-2-0	1,480/-	904-9-3	
7.	Pay of the staff.	960/3/-	1,469/-	490/-	1,104/-	942/-	548/-	456/-	1108-4-6	765/-	584-0-0	
8.	R e n t.	600/-	240/-	154/8/-	-	-	230/-	52/-	288-8-0	304/-	-	
9.	Value of raw materials ~~used~~ purchased.	246-11-11	231/-	20/-	77-10-8	327/-	62-10-3	92/-	161-5-9	277/-	259/-	

10.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	1,082-6-7	-	181-12-10	13-14-6	-	107-5-1	180/-	98-3-10	-	57-4-3
11.	Total expenditure.	2,889-5-6	1,940/-	847-4-10	1195-9-2	1268/-	947-15-4	780/-	1684/14/1	1,346/-	900-4-3
12.	Value of finished stock on 1-7-1931.	-	152/8/-	-	52-11-9	273/-	234-4-8	-	79-3-10	40/-	86-5-0
13.	Value of articles made during the year 31-32.	1,627-1-2	375/-	-	-	420/-	241-8-5	92/-	164-2-0	238/-	86-5-6
14.	Value of articles sold during the year.	881-9-11	191/-	-	32-11-9	307/-	145-11-7	52/-	161/-	247/-	61-9-0
15.	Value of articles remaining unsold on 30th June 1932.	745-7- 3	152/-	-	20/-	273/- Loss.113/-	88- 9-1	5/- Loss 35/-	82-3-1	30/-	(Loss) 59-8-0
16.	(a) Participation in Exhibitions.	Exhibi- Dasara -tion.	do.	do.	do.	-	do.	Dasara Exhibition. Want to shift the School, prays for enchancement of grant.	do-	do- and all India Exhibition.	do- and District Conference Kolar.
	(b) other activities.										

mss)6.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

the Factory into the State Huzur Treasury to the credit of the Fund.

The advance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs 2788/2-

Advances - 26 advances of the total value of Rs.4608/- were sanctioned during the year. A sum of Rs.3490-12-0 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs.3906/- outstanding at the close of the year.

Refunds - 7 subscribers ceased to be members of the Fund during the year having been either dismissed or thrown out of employment and a sum of Rs.268-11-0 being the amount to their credit was refunded.

Balance at credit = Rs.940-10-0 being interest for five half years ended 30-6-1931 was credited to the Fund. The total credits made to the Fund during the year including - subscription and contribution amounted to Rs.4480-3-0. There was on 30-6-1932 a balance of Rs.12,143-14-0 to the credit of the Fund in the State Huzur Treasury.

STORES AND STOCK VERIFICATION.

The stock in my office and in the several subordinate offices of the Department was verified and found to agree with the book balances. The stock registers in the several offices were maintained correctly.

The stocks and stores, machinery, tools and plant in the several Industrial Schools were checked by the Superintendents of the respective schools during the summer vacation. The stocktaking reports received from the Superintendents are under scrutiny and orders on the same will be passed in due course.

The stocks and stores, machinery, tools and plant etc., in the several Industrial and Commercial concerns were checked by the officers in charge of the concerns at end of the first half year and by an officer of the Department not connected with the concerns at the end of the year. Orders for the

the adjustment of excesses and deficiencies noticed during stock-taking have been passed except in a few cases for - want of additional information. The information has been called for from the respective officers and orders in these cases will be passed in due course.

Action for the disposal of the unserviceable surplus stocks and stores and the worn out tools etc., found at the time of the stock verification was also taken. The annual return of stock verification (prescribed in Circular No. 203 TAD Mis. dated 29-7-1931) for the year under report, embodying the results of stock verification and an extract of the orders passed thereon was forwarded to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, on the 2nd Septr. 1932.

EXPORT OF GRANITE KERBSTONES TO LONDON.

The export of Kerbstones to London was undertaken as a business proposition in December 1930 chiefly on the initiative of the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London. The arrangements made by the Department to organize and develop the business have been explained in the last year's report. During the year under report, 3,670 tons of Kerbstones valued at Rs.1,36,750/- were exported to London. It was not possible to develop the business further owing to the serious curtailment in the orders for stones. It is hoped that the demand would soon revive in view of the preference in customs shown to the Indian Kerbstones over the imports from countries outside the British Empire.

BRIEF REVIEW OF TRADE IN 1931-1932.

Owing to retrenchment, the arrangements made for the collection of the statistics of trade passing through the more important frontier roads had to be discontinued during the year. There can be little doubt that these statistics are very valuable for supplementing and completing the information furnished by the statistics of trade collected by the Railways. They in fact supply an important lacuna in the statistical information available for arriving at a correct estimate of the total volume and direction of the foreign trade of the State. It is through the frontier roads that the bulk of the trade in horned cattle and coffee is carried on. The trade returns relating to several other commodities such as cotton, silk, food grains and manures, are also incomplete, since a large part of these exports and imports pass through the frontier roads. It is very necessary that the statistics of the road borne trade, especially of the Malnad Districts should be collected at least during the busy seasons if not throughout the year. There would otherwise be no data of any kind to form an estimate of the trade in coffee, which is one of the most important commercial crops of the State.

Reference has been made above to the level of prices that obtained during the year 1931-32. The chief feature of the trade last year as compared with the previous year was an increase in the total volume of exports accompanied by a fall in value due to the lower trend of prices. In the case of the imports, the level of the previous year was more or less maintained as regards both volume and value. The total exports of merchandise amounted to 69 lakhs of manuds valued at about 8.81 crores of rupees. Imports of merchandise amounted to nearly 112 lakhs of maunds valued at about 10.67 crores of rupees. The following table shows the particulars of the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure during the

the last two years arranged under four main groups.

		Imports.	
		Maunds	Rs.
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	1930-31	4,293,065	3,68,62,305
	1931-32	4,481,224	3,39,74,055
Raw Materials.	1930-31	4,653,758	2,08,98,038
	1931-32	4,158,138	2,17,48,316
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	1930-31	2,298,444	4,65,66,855
	1931-32	2,485,117	5,02,71,517
Miscellaneous.	1930-31	92,427	10,07,715
	1931-32	65,283	7,32,444
T O T A L.	1930-31	11,337,694	10,53,34,913
	1931-32	11,189,762	10,67,26,332

		Exports	
		Maunds	Rs.
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	1930-31	2,313,620	2,95,11,349
	1931-32	2,680,945	3,11,11,990
Raw Materials	1930-31	2,856,547	2,24,65,741
	1931-32	2,876,562	2,13,83,063
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	1930-31	1,393,242	3,64,70,614
	1931-32	1,349,167	3,51,79,785
Miscellaneous.	1930-31	15,291	4,77,368
	1931-32	13,260	4,77,196
T O T A L.	1930-31	6,578,700	8,89,25,072
	1931-32	6,919,984	8,81,51,034

It is seen from the statistics shown above that as compared with 1930-31, the imports of food, drink and tobacco, last year, registered an increase in quantity and a decrease in value. This is due to larger receipts of rice, wheat, gram and pulses, while at the same time the prices of these commodities were going down. In the export trade, there was an increase, both in volume and value, chiefly due to a slight recovery in the prices of arecanuts, jaggery and manufactured tobacco.

There was a fall in the imports of raw materials last

last year as compared with the year before, but there was a slight rise in the total value. This is accounted for partly by a fall in the imports of coal and partly by the registration of petrol under a separate head, instead of under mineral oils. There was no variation in the exports of raw materials, but owing to fall in prices, there was a decrease in the total value.

The changes in the Customs Tariff introduced during the year were responsible to some extent for a rise in price of manufactured articles imported into the State.

1) Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Rice and Wheat are the more important food grains imported into the State. Last year about 4 lakhs of pallas of rice were received valued at about 60 lakhs of rupees. Imports of gram and pulses and wheat registered slight increase as compared with the previous year. In the Export trade, decreases were noticed under Paddy, Ragi and Pulses. Betelnuts exported advanced from 146000 mds. to 174000 mds., but the value fell by nearly 2 lakhs of rupees to Rs.43,62,000 in 1931-32. Exports of cardamoms remained the same as in the year before. Imports of refined sugar which had suffered a fall in 1930-31 suffered a further drop during the year. There was at the same time a noticeable improvement in the exports of jaggery and brown sugar. 2,00,000 mds. of sugar valued at Rs.21,08,000 were received in 1931-32 as against 2,24,700 mds. valued at Rs.23,86,000 in 1930-31. 3,25,000 mds. of jaggery and brown sugar valued at Rs.20,00,000 were sent out last year as against 212,000 mds. valued at Rs.16,31,000 in 1930-31. There was a slight increase in the exports of fresh fruits and vegetables and the rise in value was by about five lakhs to 57 lakhs of rupees.

2) Raw Materials and Produce mainly manufactured:-

Imports of different kinds of vegetable oils showed a further improvement during the year under report. Cocoanut and ground nut oils were in greater demand. The total quantities of kerosene oil and petrol received last year amounted to 4,553,328 gallons and 1,724,157 gallons respectively as compared with 4,318,343 and 1,619,357 gallons in 1930-31. Coming to oil seeds, there were noticeable increases in the exports of copra and gingelly. Exports of copra advanced from 251,000 mds. in 1930-31 to 346,000 mds. in 1931-32 and the rise in value was from Rs.41,66,000 to Rs.46,73,000/-. 3 lakhs of maunds of gingelly valued at Rs.18,00,000 were sent out last year as against 2,33,000 mds. valued at Rs.15,61,000 in the year preceding. There was a very heavy drop in the groundnuts exported from the State from 12,68,000 mds. to 7,95,000 mds., and the value fell by about 28 lakhs of rupees to 33,77,000 Rs.

The trade in raw cotton was affected by the unsettled conditions of the market. The imports declined from 171,000 mds. valued at Rs.39 lakhs to 136,000 mds. valued at Rs.14,73,000 in 1931-32 and there was a similar fall in the exports from 98,000 to 74,000 mds. The total amount of cotton consumed by the Mills in the State was 46,151 bales as against 45,345 bales in 1930-31. The market for raw silk continued to be in a depressed state and the upward trend in price during the latter part of 1931 was extremely short-lived. Imports of foreign silk at unprecedentedly low prices have been on the increase and Mysore silk is confronted with a most grave situation. The total value of the exports of raw silk from the State fell from Rs.23 to Rs.20 lakhs last year.

Exports of tanned hides and skins registered a slight increase by about 3,000 mds. to 82,667 mds. Owing to a fall in price, the value declined by about Rs.12 lakhs to Rs.94 lakhs.

Rs.94 lakhs. Tangadi bark exported ffom the State amounted to 144,000 mds. valued at Rs.3,60,000. There was no great variation in the exports of oil cakes; 2,41,000 mds. were sent out valued at Rs.6 lakhs.

3) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:-

There was a further shrinkage in the demand for machinery and the total value of the imports in 1931-32 was estimated at Rs.22.50 lakhs as against Rs.29.40 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of structural materials as beam sheets etc., maintained the level of the previous year. There was a decline in the exports of pig iron and castings from Rs.20 lakhs to Rs.15 lakhs during the year. Exports of manganese ore which had considerably fallen during 1930-31 made a slight recovery during the year under report.

Imports of cotton yarn and twist from the foreign countries declined by Rs.2.37 lakhs to Rs.9.87 lakhs and foreign piecegoods registered a slight increase. Receipts of cotton goods made a considerable recovery and reached the level of the imports in 1929-30, i.e., at about Rs.149 lakhs. Hand-woven fabrics received from the Southern Districts in the Madras Presidency constitute an appreciable portion of the imports. Silk goods imported last year were valued at Rs.20,56 lakhs as against Rs.25 lakhs in 1930-31. In the export made, cotton goods made an improvement from Rs.70,74 lakhs to Rs.83.95 lakhs and there was also a slight increase under silk goods. Exports of woollen goods last year were valued at Rs.20 lakhs.

DUTY FREE SALT.

Arrangements made by Government with the Government of Madras for the supply of Duty Free Salt to the Industrial Concerns in the State since 1925-26 continued to be in force till the end of March 1932. From the 1st of April, the revised Rules issued by the Government of India in this behalf were brought into force. In accordance with the provisions of these Rules the functions relating to the supply and distribution of salt were taken over by the Salt Department, Madras. Reference was made to Government pointing out the inconveniences likely to be caused by entrusting the inspection of the store rooms in the Industrial Concerns to the authorities outside the State. The matter was reconsidered and the Rules were further amended so as to permit of the store rooms being inspected by the officers of the Department.

Under the new arrangements that are now in force, each concern has to enter into a separate agreement with the Salt Department, Madras and make its own arrangements for obtaining salt from the selected salt depot instead of through the Agent appointed by Government for the purpose. The Department deals with all new applications for the concession of the supply of duty free salt. Store rooms are inspected and inquiries made to ascertain if the applicants are such as may be allowed the concession applied for and if the salt is required for bonafide industrial purposes. Recommendations are then made to the Salt Department. There are at present 8 concerns to which the concession of the supply of duty free salt has been granted. Of these 3 are Cotton Mills, one a Soap Factory and the rest are tanneries. The total quantity of salt allotted to these concerns is 1714 maunds per month.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATION.

The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore, and Davangere ~~kwa~~ town. During the year under report, Government directed that the use of only certified weights and measures should be enforced within the Municipal limits of the following towns:-

1) Chennapatna
2) Kolar
3) Chickballapur
4) Tumkur
5) Tiptur
6) Yedatore
7) Hassan
8) Arsikere
9) Chick~~ballapur~~ Magalur
10) Birur
11) Shimoga
12) Chitaldrug
and 13) Gubbi.

The available testing staff was found to be quite inadequate for testing and stamping the weights and measures in all the 16 notified areas. Accordingly proposals were submitted to Government for the appointment of extra Testers and Attenders. These proposals have now been sanctioned.

During the year under report, orders were placed for the manufacture and supply of one set of accurate legal standard set of weights from 1 maund to 1/32 maund, and of one set of multiples and submultiples of the seer measure at a total cost of Rs.235/-. These standards will be used for the purpose of checking from time to time the accuracy of the standard weights and measures supplied to the testing staff.

Partly due to the competition of private manufacturers who have been selling brass seer measures at an attractive price and partly due to the depression in trade, there was a heavy fall in the sales of weights and measures from -

from Rs.9,019-1-4 in 1930-31 to Rs.4,329-14-0 in 1931-32. From the returns received from the Testing staff in the notified areas, it is seen that 14,356 units of weights and measures were tested and certified during the year as against 14,563 units tested and stamped in the year before. The total amount of fees recovered last year was Rs.442-1-0 as against Rs.455-1-6 in 1930-31. 1200 sets of gun metal seer weights were got manufactured for sale to the public and the Central Industrial Workshop was entrusted with the manufacture of 500 sets of maund weights. With a view to popularise sales, additional agents were appointed in several places in the Districts.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

At the beginning of the year there were under considera-tion 3 applications for Patents and 15 new applications were received during the year. 7 Applications were accepted and 9 applications were abandoned and the rest were under different stages of scrutiny when the year closed.

4 Patents were sealed during the year. The particulars of the inventions in respect of which patents were granted are noted below:-

(1) Improved Method of and Apparatus for Drying Materials and Apparatus for Controlling the Flow of Fluids Applicable to Drying Apparatus.

(2) Improvements in and relating to Methods and Apparatus for Withering Tea Leaf.

(3) Method of and Apparatus for Treating Hydrocarbons.

(4) An Improved Hand Operated Spinning Wheel or Charaka.

9 Applications for the registration of Designs were considered during the year. Of these one application was accepted, 2 applications became void and the rest were under scrutiny when the year closed. The total number of applications received for the grant of renewal certificates amounted to 13 and the renewal certificates were issued in all cases. The total amount of fees collected during the year fell to Rs 1,317/- from Rs 1,686/- in the year before.

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L A B O U R.

During the year under report, there was a serious labour disturbance in the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore City. It lasted for 17 days from the 18th July 1931 to the 3rd August 1931. The total number of workmen involved in it was 4,300. The trouble arose when the Management expressed their inability to pay the workmen the bonus due for the half year ending 30th June 1931. The Mills were really not in a position to pay the bonus as they had sustained - heavy losses in working. The operatives had been duly informed of this and a warning issued against their going on strike as such action on their part would seriously affect the chances of the Mills paying any bonus for the following half year. Notwithstanding the advice and the warning in time, the workmen went on strike.

All through the morning of the 18th July and for an hour after the mid-day interval, the workmen remained in their customary places in the Mills refusing to do any work or to leave the premises when required so to do. Trouble was apprehended and the Police were called in. The situation grew very serious and the Police had to open fire. Three persons were fatally wounded and a number of persons received injuries.

Shortly after, the situation was brought under control. The Labour Commissioner intervened in the matter and started negotiations with the - Management on one side and the operatives on the other. The workmen accepted his advice to return to work, if they were assured of protection on their way to the Mills against molestation by the rowdies. Necessary action was taken to assure them protection and the workmen began to return to work. The strike terminated on 3rd August '31.

3rd August 1931.

In April 1932, there was a slight labour disturbance in the factory of the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., at Shimoga, the alleged grievance being delay in the payment of wages. About 145 workmen stopped away from work on the 16th April. The Managing Director explained to them his difficulties and assured them of the arrangements he proposed to make to pay their wages in time. The men returned to work on the same day. Five days later, all the workmen went again on strike for a day and returned to work the following day.

Excepting the unrest referred to above, there were harmonious relations prevailing between the employees and the employers in the other industrial concerns in the State. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory. The prices of food grains and other articles consumed largely by the labouring classes which had suffered a fall during the year before continued to remain more or less on the same level. The demand for labour was steady and there was no change in the level of wages. From the statistics of attendance furnished by the Textile Mills, it is seen that the average percentage of absenteeism amounted to 11 in Mysore and to 9 in Bangalore City, as against 14 and 9 respectively during the previous year.

The question of providing housing accommodation to the industrial labourers in Bangalore City has begun to engage the serious attention of the public. The subject was discussed at length at the sessions of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. It is recognized that the responsibility for housing the poor labourers rests partly with the Government and partly with the Municipality and the employers of labour. The Bangalore City Municipality have been bestowing considerable attention on this subject and have, under consideration, a comprehensive scheme for putting up -

putting up houses for the poorer classes in new extensions that might be laid out for the purpose.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour were examined during the year under review with a view to see to what extent they could be given effect to in the State. Action was taken to amend the Factories Regulation and also the Workmen's Compensation Regulation on the lines suggested by the Commission. The proposals of the Commission with regard to the machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes when they break out and also for the promotion of industrial peace were carefully considered by Government. Orders were issued sanctioning the constitution of a suitable body for the purpose (Vide No.D.680-91/I&C 44-31-1 dated 31st July 1931). The Board of Conciliation excluding the Labour Commissioner who is the ex-Officio Chairman of the Board consists of 6 members representing the different interests involved as the employers, the labourers and the general public. The Government Order laying down the functions of the Board was translated into vernaculars and copies of the latter were distributed widely all over the State. A meeting of the Board was held on the 10th September 1931 with a view to discuss the lines on which they should proceed in the discharge of their functions.

Bangalore,
Dated

DIRECTOR OF
INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

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FACTORIES REGULATION.

The total number of Factories coming under the purview of the Factories Regulation stood at the beginning of the year at 182 as against 172 in the year before. 6 Factories were newly taken on the Register during the year. Three of these were Rice Mills which had been declared by Government as Factories under Section 2(3) (b) of the Regulation. Five Factories were struck off the register. Thus at the end of the year, there were in all 183 factories. Of these, 64 were located in Bangalore District, 25 in Mysore District, 7 in Hassan District, 7 in Kadur District, 8 in Shimoga District, 30 in Chitaldrug District, 7 in Tumkur District and 35 in Kolar District. 16 factories were owned and worked by Government and the rest were private concerns. The number of seasonal factories that worked during the season amounted to 45 and the remaining 138 were at work throughout the year. Grouped under important industries, 34 factories were Rice Mills, 29 were Decorticators, 21 Cotton and Ginning Presses, 13 Brick and Tile Factories, 13 Textile Factories, 9 Printing Presses, 6 Engineering Works, 8 Flour Mills, 4 Saw Mills and the remaining factories may be classed as Miscellaneous.

During the year under report, there was a decrease in the number of operatives working in the factories. The average number of persons employed daily in all the factories in the State stood at 17,199 as against 18,800 in 1930-31. There was a greater fall in the employment of children than in that of adults. The number of adults in the factories fell from 16,943 in 1930-31 to 15,760 in 1931-32, whereas the number of children fell during the same time from 1,857 to 1,439. Compared with the previous year, the percentage of decrease in the number of adults and children employed was 6.9 and 22.5 respectively.

respectively.

The total number of factories inspected during the year was 78 as against 98 in the previous year. Distributed among the three Divisions, 27 factories were inspected in the Bangalore Division, 32 in the Shimoga division and 19 in the Mysore Division. 22 factories were inspected more than once as against 49 in 1930-31, and of these 4 factories were inspected by the Inspector of Factories, Bangalore Division, and the remaining 2 by the Inspector of Factories, Mysore Division, and the remaining 16 by the Inspector of Factories, Shimoga Division. The Chief Inspector inspected and checked the inspections of a large number of factories during his tours in the Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Mysore and Bangalore Districts. The serious fall in the number of factories inspected during the year is attributed to the stoppage in the work in many factories consequent on the prevailing depression in trade and also to the restrictions placed on the travelling of the Inspecting Officers. Of the 1439 children employed in the factories, 284 children were examined by the Certifying Surgeons and of these 263 were certified by them as against 68 during the year before. As a larger number of Certifying Surgeons have now been appointed to attend to this work, it is hoped that there would be a further improvement in the number of children examined and also in the number of certificates issued this year.

The health of the operatives was reported to be good throughout the year. The adequate provision of ventilation, lighting, drinking water and sanitary conveniences in all the factories in the State received the particular attention of the Inspectors. With the exception of a labour disturbance that occured in one of the Textile Factories in Bangalore City, the relations between the employers and employees in other industrial concerns in the State were cordial. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 104. Of

Of these, 3 were fatal, 30 were serious and the rest were minor ones. Particular care was taken to see that the fencing of the machinery in the factories was adequate.

Exemption was granted under Section 30(2) of the Factories Regulation to the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore City, from the operation of the provisions of Sections 21,27 and 28 of the Regulation in respect of work in the Dye House of the Mills with a view to enable the Mills to cope with an exceptional pressure of work. The Aryan Hosiery Factory, Bangalore, was under Section 30(2) of the Regulation exempted from the operation of Section 22 of the Regulation relating to the grant of weekly holidays in respect of 100 workmen, subject to the condition that no person so exempted should be allowed to work for a period not exceeding two weeks at a time without a full holiday on a Sunday or a substituted holiday. Under the same section, the Government Branch Press at Mysore, was exempted from the operation of Sections 22,27 and 28 of the Regulation for a period of two weeks during the Birthday and three weeks during the Dasara, seasons.

The daily and weekly hours of work of women and children were regulated by most of the Factory owners in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation. In about 6 per cent of the Factories in the Bangalore Division, work was arranged by shifts of 8 hours each. In the majority of the factories, Sundays are treated as holidays and in about 14 factories, other week days are substituted for Sunday. It is understood that many of the factory owners have been discontinuing the services of children in their factories as it does not pay them to employ them for only 5½ hours a day according to the Regulation.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES REGULATION.

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation was brought into force with effect from 1st September 1931. The Chief Inspector of Factories is the authority appointed by Government to administer the provisions of the Regulation. The Superintendents of Industries and Inspectors of Factories, Mysore and Shimoga Divisions are appointed as ex-Officio Inspectors of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in their jurisdiction for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the scales and weights in use. The Revenue Sub-Division Officers in the Chitaldrug, Mysore and Hassan Districts are empowered to inspect the accounts maintained by the Ginning and Pressing Factories. A meeting of the owners of Ginning and Pressing Factories at Davangere was convened on the 26th August 1931 and the main objects of the Regulation and the Rules were explained to them. Necessary instructions were also issued to them with regard to the maintenance of registers and the submission of returns.

During the year, there were in all 30 Ginning Factories and 6 Pressing Factories. The Pressing Factories have been regularly sending the weekly returns of cotton bales pressed by them. A consolidated statement showing the number of bales pressed during each week is being published in the Mysore Gazette and copies of the statements are being furnished to the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and the East Indian Cotton Association, Bombay. Up to the end of June 1932, the total number of bales pressed in the State was 20,573. During the latter part of the year, it was represented by the owners and managers of the Pressing Factories that the punching of the special mark and of the integers on the central hoop of the bale, tended to weaken the strength of the hoops and that the bales were liable to burst in tran-

transit involving loss to the consignees. Sanction of - Government was obtained to revise the rules so as to permit of the special mark and the integers being stencilled in ink as desired by the owners of Pressing Factories.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REGULATION.

The total number of cases that came up before the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation during the year ending June 1932 was 314 as against 204 in 1930-31. 298 cases in all were disposed of during the year under report as against 198 in the year before. There were 16 cases pending when the year closed.

Of the 298 cases disposed of during the year, 136 related to fatal accidents, 54 to non-fatal accidents and 108 to the registration of Memoranda of Agreements. The number of claims for compensation for injuries by accidents in the mining industry was 269 as against 163 in the year before. The claims in respect of accidents in the Textile Factories were 36, in the Electric Department 5, in the Tunnel Works 3, and in the Mysore Railways 1.

The total sum deposited with the Commissioners during the year under report went up to Rs.98,364-8-4 as against Rs.47,596/- in 1930-31. A sum of Rs.87,295/- was distributed among the dependents of deceased workmen and Rs.6,404-6-4 among workmen suffering from injuries caused by accidents. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs.43,066/-, Rs.3,972/- and Rs.608/-. A sum of Rs.2,744-8-0 was pending distribution when the year closed.

93,699-6-4

At the beginning of the year there was a sum of Rs.6,973/- deposited in the Government Savings Bank for the benefit of the minors as against Rs.4,170/- deposited in the year before. A further sum of Rs.6,742-8-0 was invested during the year - bringing the total figure to Rs.13,715-8-0.

Of the 314 cases that came up before the Commissioners 29 cases were contested under Section 21(2) of the Workmen's Compensation Regulation. Of these, compromise was effected

effected in 5 cases. Claims were dismissed in 12 cases and in 6 cases claims were allowed. The remaining 6 cases were pending when the year closed.

There were two claims in respect of diseases alleged to have been contracted in the course of employment. Of these one relating to deafness was dismissed on the ground that no specific injury was proved to which deafness could be held to be solely and directly attributable as required by Section 3 (4) of the Regulation. The other relating to pulmonery tuberculosis was dismissed on the ground that - there was no connection between the disease and the alleged accident.

Appeals were preferred to the High Court of Mysore under Section 29(1) of the Regulation in 3 cases. The one case preferred by the employers - a mining company - was dismissed on the preliminary question of limitation and the other 2 preferred by the claimants were still pending.

During the year under report, a total sum of Rs.286-10-0 was collected on account of Court Fees as against Rs.221-5-6 in 1930-31. Out of this a sum of Rs.11-8-0 related to process fees.

The annual returns for the year 1930-31 under Section 15 of the Workmen's Compensation Regulation was received from 110 factories, the total number of factories on the Register being 172. Apart from these, returns were also received from the Mining Companies and other concerns lying outside the - purview of the Factories Regulation. There were in all 2167 cases of injuries by accident in respect of which a total sum of Rs.73,712-7-11 was paid as compensation by the employers of labour. As compared with the year 1929-30 there was an increase in the total number of accidents in respect of which compensation was paid under the Regulation by 337 and the -

the total amount of compensation paid rose by Rs.4,703-11-3. There were 114 fatal cases and in respect of these a sum of Rs.41,189-6-0 was distributed as compensation among the dependants of the deceased workmen as against Rs.35,346-2-0 distributed in 58 cases in the year before. The number of workmen permanently disabled fell from 55 to 48 and the amount of compensation paid fell from Rs.21,222-6-6 to Rs.16,856-11-5. There were 2005 cases of temporary disablement and a sum of Rs.15,666-6-6 was paid as compensation as against 1717 cases and Rs.12,440/- in 1929-30.

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AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION DEPOSITED AND AWARDED.

Sl.No.	Name.	Total amount deposited.	Amount distributed in fatal cases.	Amount distributed in non-fatal cases.	Total amount disbursed.	Amount returned.	Amount pending distribution.
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
1.	Kolar District	93,546 11 0	84,215 12 0	6,105 15 0	90,321 11 0	1905 0 0	1,320 0 0
2.	Bangalore City	755 15 4	442 8 0	298 7 4	740 15 4	15 0 0	
3.	Bangalore District	1,477 8 0	~~100 0 0~~ 406-12-0	-	406 12 0	0 12 0	1,070 0 0
4.	Tumkur District	100 0 0	100 0 0	-	100 0 0	-	-
5.	Shimoga District	nil	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Kadur "	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Hassan "	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Mysore "	2,484 6 0	2,130 0 0	-	2,130 0 0	-	354 6 0
9.	Chitaldrug "	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL.	98,364 8 4	87,295 0 0	6,404 6 4	93,699 6 4	1920 12 0	27,44 6 0

ks)6

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	CASES FILED				CASES DISPOSED OF				CASES PENDING.			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memo. of agree-ments.	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memo. of Agree-ments.	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memo. of agree-ments.	Total
Kolar Dt.	133	26	109	268	130	21	107	258	3	5	2	10
Bangalore City.	1	34	1	36	1	33	1	35	-	1	-	1
Bangalore Dt.	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
Tumkur Dt.												
Shimoga Dt.												
Kadur Dt.												
Hassan Dt.												
Mysore Dt.	7	-	-	7	4	-	-	4	3	-	-	3
TOTAL.	144	60	110	314	136	54	108	298	8	6	2	16.

ks)6.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Owing to the continued trade depression and the financial stringency it was not possible to make any improvement in the extension of postal facilities in the Mysore State during the year under report. The need for economy was keenly felt and such of these offices as were working at a heavy loss had either to be closed or their status reduced in ~~reduced~~. In some cases daily service had to be replaced by bi-weekly service. Two permanent Branch Offices were converted into extra Departmental Branch Offices.

At the beginning of the year, there were in all 544 Post Offices in the State of which 4 were Head ~~Quarter~~ Offices, 106 were Sub Offices and the remaining 434 were Branch Offices. Three Post Offices were closed during the year as the results of their working showed a heavy loss. The Offices closed were Salagame, Bommaghatta and Hiremagalur. No new Offices were opened by the Department. Claims for opening new Offices in a number of places were received but the consideration of such claims had to be deferred. At the end of the year there were 541 Post Offices of which 4 were Head Offices, 106 Sub Offices and the remaining 431 were Branch Offices. owing to the inability of the Postal Department to meet the demand ~~afor~~ an increase in the Postal facilities in the rural areas private parties interested in the opening of new offices have been coming forward expressing their readiness to meet the loss in working the offices if they are opened at their instance.

During the year under review, Transport of Mails by Motor Vehicles was extended from Kanakanahally to Chicknayakanahalli and also from Shikarpur to Shiralakoppa. The Hampapura Branch Office in the Yedathore Taluk was authorised to do Insurance

and Savings Bank Work. The Branch Offices at Banavara and Saligrama were converted into extra Departmental Sub Offices. 31 Letter Boxes were planted in the villages during the year and the total number of such boxes at the end of the year was 635. The system of delivery of unregistered letters by locked bags continued to work satisfactorily. The scheme was working in about 36 villages in all. The total number of letters received and despatched in all these villages during the year came up to 34,200 or to about 2850 letters per month.

The total number of Telegraph Offices in the State at the beginning of the year stood at 89 of which 67 were at Taluk Head Quarter Stations and 22 in small towns and villages. During the year, a guaranteed Telegraph Office was opened at Shikarpur and a non-guaranteed Office at Srinivasapur. Telegraph Offices at Kalasa and Durgadabetta were closed during the year. At the end of the year, there were 89 Telegraph Offices in the State of which 69 were at Head Quarter Stations and the remaining 20 in other Towns and Villages.

WIRELESS LICENCES.

The number of licenses issued during the year for the erection and working of Broad Cast Receiver Stations in the State amounted to 22 as against 29 in the year before. The total amount of fees realised was Rs 220/- as against Rs 290/- in 1930-31.

*****

STEAM BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS REGULATION.

The total number of Boilers examined, both internally and externally during the year under review was 197. Including the Boilers examined in 1930-31, the total number of Boilers examined up to the end of June ~~xxxxxxx~~ 1932 was 233. Eight Boilers examined during the year before were reexamined last year. Two Boilers were condemned as unfit for use. The total fees collected on account of the examination of Boilers amounted to Rs.3,981/- as against Rs.2,940/- collected during the year before. The increase in the fees collected was due to the enhancement in the rates sanctioned by Government during the year.

In this connection, it may be remarked that the system of assessing the examination fees based on the nominal horse power is defective. In British India the fees levied are calculated on the basis of the Heating Surface. It would be better if this system is adopted in Mysore also and the rules on the subject are amended so as to secure uniformity of - classification and practice with British India.

The following table gives the number of boilers in use in the several Districts in the State classified according to - their Nominal Horse Power:-

(See next page for statement).

Provision was made during the year for the ~~xxxxxxx~~ marking of the registry numbers on the boilers as required under Section 7 of the Regulation. All the boilers that were examined ~~xx~~ were given registry numbers and necessary instructions were issued to the owners of the Boilers to have these engraved on the Boilers in the manner prescribed by Government.

There were no boiler accidents during the year under

Table showing the number of Boilers in use in the several Districts in the State classified according to their Nominal House Power.

Sl.No.	Name of the District.	No.of boilers whose N.H.P. is 10 and below.	No.of boilers whose N.H.P.exceeds 10 but not 20.	No.of boilers whose N.H.P.exceeds 20 but not 30.	No.of -do- exceeds 30 but not 50.	No.of -do- exceeds 50.	Total number of Boilers
1.	Kolar.	17	6	-	-	22	45
2.	Bangalore.	17	7	-	12	3	39
3.	Tumkur.	7	1	3	1	-	12
4.	Kadur.	8	1	-	-	-	9
5.	Shimoga.	17	11	3	4	7	42
6.	Chitaldrug.	6	8	9	5	-	28
7.	Mysore.	30	7	4	4	-	45
8.	Hassan.	9	7	-	-	-	16
	Total.	111	48	19	26	32	236

Director of Industries
and Commerce.

under report. In two cases, the safety valves were found to have been overloaded. It is satisfactory to note that precautions are taken by most of the Boiler owners to ensure safety by using their boilers at a lower working pressure than the safety valves have been set for. Where steam was employed for driving steam engines the pressure reached was somewhat high although well below the safety valve limit, but where steam was employed for cooking or heating as in the Rice and Oil Mills, the margin was appreciably greater.

Although the use of unlicensed boilers was prohibited as early as in July 1930, few boilers owners applied to the - Inspector for the examination of their boilers and grant of licenses as provided for under the Regulation. The Inspector of Boilers had to issue notices and make arrangements for the examination of boilers. Applications for the renewal of licenses were also not received in time notwithstanding the considerable trouble taken by the Inspector to explain to them the requirements of the Regulation. The introduction of the Regulation and the Rules has had a most salutary effect on the upkeep and maintenance of boilers, by compelling personal attention to them on the part of owners at least once a year when preparing boilers for examination.

Boilers in some concerns which had suspended operations for some reason or the other had received no care; and even elementary precautions to preserve the boilers from rusting during disuse were frequently found neglected. This has resulted in many cases in Fire boxes and headers of up-take tubes of boilers being completely oxidised and rendered unfit for use.

Another fruitful cause of deterioration of boilers was the use, sometimes through ignorance, of unsuitable water for feed. There were several instances of boilers ruined and

and put out of use in the past four or five years owing to corrosive water, particularly in Mysore, Alur, French-Rocks and Pavagada. There were a number of other instances in which the Boiler tubes have had a thick coating of scale and the fire box plates were very badly corroded owing to want of timely attention to proper feed water. The necessity for softening the water was brought home to almost all boiler owners. It would probably take some time before the need for taking effective steps to remedy the defects is realised. Several local remedies have been tried - quite successfully - by some of the Boiler owners to soften the feed water. It may be noted that in places like Sringeri, Sagar, Shiralkoppa etc., the water is reported to be excellent for purposes of feeding the boilers. It may perhaps be claimed that the administration of the Boiler Regulation has been placed on sound lines, and has resulted in creating a healthy interest and sense of responsibility on proprietors of industrial concerns.

***

CONCLUSION - The year under report was one of strenuous all round work under depressing and anxious conditions. Not only was it - necessary to maintain and rigorously watch the developments of previous years, but the scope and the responsibilities of the Department received important additions. The Silk Weaving Factory and the Dyeing and Finishing Factory started at Mysore involved practically the remodelling of the Weaving Section of the Depart -ment and the organisation of an entirely new province of work in all its ramifications without material aid from any models. The erection of the Porcelain Factory was another enterprise of the same exacting nature. The Arts and Crafts Depot was remodelled after a careful investigation of its conditions of work and with the object of enabling it to secure its objective in a more satisfactory manner at less cost. The Government Soap Factory was expanded and re-organised so as to enable it to maintain its premier position inspite of severe competition, both at home and from abroad. I co-operated with the Director of Agriculture in working out proposals for establishing a Sugar Factory in the Irwin Canal area, and for the purpose of the investigations connected therewith, I was twice on deputation. I was Chairman of the Krishnarajasagara Working Committee and the Agricultural Development Committee during the absence on leave of the Director of Agriculture. This year was a period also of acute anxiety in connection with our Sandalwood oil business, the position of which required constant vigilance and decisive action, and which necessitated more than one tour to the principal markets for first hand investigation. Of the manner in which these manifold and onerous responsibilities were discharged by the Department, it is not for me to speak; but I feel it my duty to state that in the administration of the Department I received the zealous and able - support of the subordinate gazetted and non-gazetted staff of all ranks. To them my cordial acknowledgments are due. I have only space here to make specific mention of the good work done by a few of the higher officers and I beg leave to do so in a very few words. As I have stated in submitting the report of the Sericultural Department, the year was a period of ~~great~~ severe - - - - -

~~great anxiety~~ severe trial for that important industry and much credit is due to Mr. H. S. Govinda Rao and his assistants for the manner in which they responded to the demands of the occasion. The success of the Government Soap Factory is in itself sufficient testimony to the zeal and ability of Mr. S. G. Sastry and to him ~~also~~ as well as to Mr. B. H. Krishna, is also due the credit of having organised the Industrial Laboratory on satisfactory lines. The Central Industrial Workshop - did good work under Mr. B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar, and this officer was not only responsible for the popularisation of boreholes as a source of water-supply, as splendidly demonstrated at Tiptur, ~~he~~ but also conducted experiments and demonstrations of great value, specially in regard to the electrification of Towns and Villages outside the immediate reach of Hydro-Electric Works. Mr. R. Ananthasubrahmanyam, my Industrial Assistant, fully maintained his excellent record of past work, and his great experience in the Department was invaluable to me in the Industrial side of my duties. Mr. H. K. Ramiengar has been, as usual, of great assistance in statistical and commercial investigations in which his -- special flair and training made him a valuable assistant. He also helped me in the administration of my statutory - duties under the several Factories and Labour Regulations and in the discharge of my functions as Labour Commissioner. In Mr. D. Seshagiri Rao I had an assistant of great willing -ness and financial ~~achievement.~~ acumen. My experience of the work of this office has been such as to confirm the high opinion that my predecessor entertained of the capacity and zeal of the Office Staff, of whom I should make special mention of Mr. D. Raja Rao, the Manager.

K Ramiah Rao

KS) DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1932.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 3151-202—I. & C. 123-32-3, dated 5th January 1933.

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1931-32.

Reviews the ——.

READ—

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year 1931-32, received with letter No. B1-32, dated 5th November 1932 from the Director.

(Printed as enclosure.)

ORDER No. D. 3151-202—I. & C. 123-32-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH JANUARY 1933.

Recorded.

2. *Industrial Installations.*—Twenty-five installations involving a capital outlay of Rs. 70,000 were erected during the year by the officers of the Department as against 46 in the year 1930-31. Seven out of the installations were flour mills and four were pumping plants. Fees amounting to Rs. 736-4-0 were collected during the year on account of technical services and advice rendered by the Department in connection with industrial installations. In addition to rendering technical assistance to persons starting industrial concerns, the Superintendents of Industries also supervised well-boring operations in the districts and examined buses plying for hire. A sum of Rs. 12,188-8-0 was collected during the year as bus examination fees. The Superintendent of Industries, Mysore Division, also undertook the erection of the boiler and other machinery in the New Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore.

3. *Financial aid to Industries.*—Industrial loans to the extent of Rs. 44,376 were sanctioned during the year in 35 cases, the major portion of the loans being utilised for installation of pumping plants, flour mills and tile factories. At the commencement of the year 1931-32, a sum of Rs. 2,17,234-6-11 became due for repayment and the demand during the year was Rs. 72,087-8-1, bringing the total demand to Rs. 2,89,321-15-0. The total amount recovered during the year amounted to only Rs. 48,124-6-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,41,197-9-0 recoverable at the end of the year. Government are aware that owing to the prevailing depression in trade and industries, some consideration had to be shown to borrowers in regard to the repayment of the loans. Still it is not desirable in the interests of the borrowers themselves to allow arrears to accumulate, and vigorous steps should therefore be taken to reduce them. In the case of the special loans granted to Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory, Sri Krishna Tile Factory and the Premier Metal Factory, prompt action to dispose of the plant and machinery is necessary to prevent their deterioration and consequent loss to Government.

4. *Industrial concerns under the control of the Department.—Central Industrial Workshop.*—The Central Industrial Workshop undertook work of the value of Rs. 1,22,147 during the year as against Rs. 1,13,178 in the previous year. It devoted attention to the manufacture of parts of Calyx drills, Deep-well pumps, etc. The value of orders placed by the Well-boring Section and the Electrical Department, amounted to Rs. 56,207. A sum of Rs. 26,400 was sanctioned for the expansion of the foundry with a view to undertaking the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Workshop carried out some experiments in the manufacture of plough shares and other plough

parts. The Workshop undertook the erection, with the assistance of Messrs. Seimens Bros. of a gas plant for generating electric power from lantana charcoal. The experiment yielded satisfactory results in as much as it was found possible to generate electric power at a cost of about one anna per B. T. U. The plant is stated to be well suited for being put up for lighting purposes in rural areas which are not within reach of the hydro-electric system. There were 50 apprentices under training in the Workshop during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,500 was spent on their training.

5. *Soap Factory.*—The total output of soaps in the Government Soap Factory was 240 tons as against 260 tons during the previons year. The sales amounted to Rs. 4,94,539 against Rs. 4,61,940 during 1930-31. In addition to soaps, the Factory produced several high grade toilet preparations such as Vanishing cream, Boot polish, etc. It has since been decided to take up the manufacture of tooth paste also in the Factory. The preparation of certain medicinal drugs and Hospital necessaries from materials available locally was undertaken in the Industries Laboratory attached to the Soap Factory and these articles are being supplied to the Medical Department. During the year, the Factory was enlarged by the construction of additional buildings and installation of new machinery. The Turkey Red Oil Plant which was sanctioned last year was erected and 10,045 pounds of Oil were produced and marketed.

6. *Government Weaving Institute.*—As a measure of retrenchment, the post of Textile Assistant was abolished during the year. Fifty students were under training in the Institute, including two women candidates. Eleven students passed the final examination and ten students who completed their course of training in the Institute were provided with opportunity for practical training in the several Mills in Bangalore.

New experimental work done in the Institute comprised manufacture of Burmese Lungis and Tapestry cloth and designing of a tappet, incorporating the principles of the power loom dobby. The latter is reported to be much appreciated by the hand-loom weavers.

The District Demonstration staff continued to do good work. Improved appliances of the value of about Rs. 4,000 were sold during the year.

7. *The New Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore.*—The erection of the Silk Factory at Mysore was commenced during the month of August 1931 and was completed by the end of June 1932. During the year, about 6,132 yards of Silk cloth were manufactured. They could not however be finished, as the dyeing and finishing plant had not been completed by then. This work has been started since July 1932 and it is reported that up to the end of August 1932, silk goods of the value of Rs. 3,834 were sold and that the Factory has secured forward orders against the production during the next three or four months.

8. *Arts and Crafts Institute.*—The sales of artware in the Arts and Crafts Depot amounted to Rs. 19,156 during the year as against Rs. 20,699 in the previous year. Of the realisations, Rs. 6,805 were contributed by sales of artware belonging to the Depot and Rs. 12,351 by sales of articles supplied by private artisans. A representative collection of Mysore Artware sent to London found a ready sale there.

9. *Porcelain Factory.*—The kiln at the Porcelain Factory was completed and fired for the first time in March 1932. Production has since been started on a commercial scale. The Factory has so far supplied to the Electrical Department 5,125 pin-type Insulators, 86 Strain Insulators, 2,500 Brake Insulators and 8,000 bushings. The manufacture of other dry, pressed porcelain electrical materials, as well as suspension insulators is being attempted.

10. *Works of the Well-boring Section.*—As a measure of retrenchment, the services of the Special Engineer were terminated. During the year, 27 bore-holes of a total depth of 3,867 feet were sunk at a cost of about Rs. 33,000. It is gratifying to note that the bore-holes sunk at Tiptur and Arsikere were completely successful and have solved the problem of water supply in the case of these towns. The total number of bore-holes sunk from the beginning till the end of June 1932 was 167 at a cost of Rs. 1,44,000.

11. *Hand Spinning Centres.*—A new Khadi Centre was opened by the District Board of Chitaldrug at Aimangala during the year. The spinning centres at Badanawal, Terakanambi and Ajjampur continued to do good work. Thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eleven pounds of yarn and 86,339 square yards of khaddar were

manufactured in the Badanawal Centre. There were about 1,800 spinners who earned about Rs. 16,000 and 100 weavers who were paid wages to the extent of Rs. 10,768. It was possible to further reduce the average price per square yard of cloth from Re. 0-7-9 to Re. 0-6-7.

12. *Industrial Education.*—In addition to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, there were eight Industrial Schools—four District and four Taluk—under the control of the Department. The strength of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute as on 30th June 1932 was 253 against 203 during the previous year, while the strength of the Industrial Schools was 466. There were, besides, ten Home Industries classes aided by Government at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur. The total number of women under training during the year was 285. The Department placed at the disposal of the Home Industries classes the services of an expert instructor in Gold Lace Embroidery.

13. *Trade and Level of Prices.*—The depression in trade which commenced two years ago continued during the year. The Director of Industries and Commerce reports that in the year under review, the continued fall in the prices of commodities was checked to a certain extent, and that as a result of the suspension of the Gold standard by England, a temporary rise in prices was noticeable ; but that while this improvement lasted till the end of March 1932 and in the following quarter, prices once again began to fall since July 1932. Under food grains and pulses, the prices of rice and javar during the year remained fairly steady and ragi made a good recovery. There was a steady rise in the price of groundnuts, copra, jaggery, brown sugar, cardamoms and arecanuts. Under textiles, the price of cotton and piece goods suffered a fall subject to slight fluctuations. The commodity that was affected the worst was raw silk and silk goods which had to face the severe competition of cheap silk imported from Japan and China.

During the year under report, 3670 tons of kerbstones valued at Rs. 1,36,750 were exported to England. The Department has been able to prove that a good business in this commodity can be built up. There are signs of an early revival of demand for Mysore stones in England.

14. *Labour.* - There was a serious labour disturbance in the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore City, in July 1931 and a slight disturbance occurred in the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., at Shimoga in April 1932, both of which were brought under control in time. Otherwise, the relationship between capital and labour was quite cordial. Following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour in regard to setting up of a machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes, Government sanctioned the constitution of a Board of Conciliation during the year. The Board consists of representatives of the employers and labourers as also of the general public, with the Labour Commissioner as Chairman. The Board has already applied itself to a study of the questions affecting the interests of the employers and labourers and to prevent, as far as possible, any clash of interests involving injury to either party.

15. *Weights and Measures.*—The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was directed to be enforced in 13 more towns during the year. Fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six units of weights and measures were tested and certified during the year as against 14,563 in the previous year and the fee realised thereby amounted to Rs. 442-1-0.

16. *Factories Regulation.*—The total number of Factories on the register at the close of the year was 183, employing on an average 17,199 workmen per day, of whom 1439 were children. Of the 1439 children, 284 were examined by the certifying surgeons. It is understood that many of the Factory owners are gradually discontinuing the employment of children in their factories. There was a further fall in the number of factories inspected which was only 78 as against 98 in the previous year. This is not satisfactory and it is hoped that better attention will be paid to this work in future.

17. *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation.*—The Regulation was brought into force from 1st September 1931 and is administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories. During the year, there were working in all 30 Ginning Factories and 6 Pressing Factories.

No. D. 3151-202—I, & C. 123-32-3, DATED 5TH JANUARY 1933.

18. *Workmen's Compensation Regulation.*—The total number of cases that came up for decision before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation was 314 of which 298 were disposed of. One hundred and thirty-six of the latter related to fatal accidents. A sum of Rs. 98,364-8-4 was deposited with the Commissioner during the year for award of compensation, and the amount disbursed was Rs. 93,699-0-4.

19. *Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.*—The total number of boilers in the State at the end of the year was 236 and the number of boilers examined during the year was 197. The total fees collected on account of examination of boilers amounted to Rs. 3,981 as against Rs. 2,940 during the previous year.

Conclusion.—The working of the Department during the year was satisfactory and the Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the work of the Director, Mr. N. Rama Rao and his staff.

R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.
The Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London.
The Comptroller to Government.
The other Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C.K.

W D —1409—GPB—525—11-1-33

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1932.

Personnel.

I continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year under report. In connection with the sale of Sandalwood Oil, I was on deputation to Northern India twice during the year for about three weeks on each occasion. During my absence, Mr. R. Ananthasubramanyam, B.A., B.L., Industrial Assistant, was in charge of the current duties of the Office.

The Industrial Assistant was deputed for a period of two months to Northern India for investigating markets in connection with the Silk Factory to be started at Mysore.

Mr. C. R. Rama Rao, Superintendent of Industries, was, on return from leave, attached to the Well-Boring Section in the Central Industrial Workshop, and later on he was transferred to the Mysore Division as Superintendent of Industries on the reversion of Mr. K. S. Hutcha Rao, B.A., B.E., to the Public Works Department.

Mr. S. G. Sastry, B.A., M.Sc., F.C.S., Industrial Chemist, Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, was on privilege leave from 3rd August 1931 to 18th August 1931, and again from 12th May 1932 to 27th June 1932. Mr. M. S. Krishna Rao, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the Factory on both the occasions.

The post of the Textile Assistant was abolished during the year and the incumbent Mr. M. Krishna Rao was appointed as Weaving Inspector on a special pay.

I was on tour for a period of 119 days during the year, and on deputation to Northern India for 33 days on Sandalwood Oil business.

General Conditions.

The depression in Trade and Industries which had set in two years ago continued during the year under report. The unparalleled economic collapse all over the world has seriously dislocated the international trade. Reference was made in the last year's report to the chief causes that have been generally held responsible for this situation. During the year under report, there was a check to the fall in the prices of commodities and the suspension of the Gold Standard led to a temporary rise in prices of several commodities. The recovery in prices did not, however, last long; for during the quarter ending June 1932, they were again on the downward trend.

The following table shows the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore of the principal articles of trade arranged under five main groups. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100. The index numbers are calculated on the basis of monthly prices collected and maintained by the Department. The index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay and Calcutta are also given for comparison.

	Food Grains	Oil Seeds	Other food articles	Textiles	Others	General Index Nos. of prices in Bangalore	General Index Nos. of prices in Bombay	General Index Nos. of prices in Calcutta
1929.								
September ...	166	142	164	143	144	152	147	143
December ...	158	137	162	139	147	150	141	134
1930.								
March ...	151	128	149	134	143	142	137	125
June ...	156	122	147	132	143	141	127	116
September ...	142	112	127	120	133	127	120	111
December ...	118	106	119	114	124	119	110	100

	Food Grains	Oil Seeds	Other Food Articles	Textiles	Others	General Index Nos. of Prices in Bangalore	General Index Nos. of prices in Bombay	General Index Nos. of prices in Calcutta
1931.								
March ...	98	100	102	118	120	108	111	100
June ...	92	91	100	119	118	104	108	93
September ...	107	96	105	111	117	107	107	91
December ...	112	103	107	114	117	110	111	98
1932.								
March ...	105	114	108	119	116	112	112	94
June ...	100	106	110	109	112	108	109	86

It is seen from the above table that soon after the suspension of the Gold Standard there was a rise in prices. The upward trend continued till the end of March and during the following quarter, the prices once again began to decline. Under food grains and pulses, the price of rice and javar during the year remained fairly steady and ragi made a good recovery. There was a steady rise in the price of groundnuts, copra, jaggery, brown sugar, cardamoms and arecanuts. Under Textiles, the price of cotton and piecegoods suffered a fall subject to slight fluctuations and silk continued to remain at a low level as in the year before.

Owing to the dislocation of the International Trade, there was a slump in the demand for Sandalwood Oil and Pig Iron. The Textile Industry was affected by the unsettled conditions of the market. The Sericultural Industry continued to be in a depressed state due to the fall in price consequent on the imports of foreign silk at low prices. The activities of the Oil Mills suffered to a large extent partly due to the uncertainty in the course of prices of oil seeds and partly due to the diminishing market for oil. Though the crops were good and general prices low, the purchasing power of the masses did not show any improvement. Industrial enterprise was handicapped by a constriction of credit and by unstable conditions of the market for raw materials and finished goods.

Work of the Department.

The work done by the Department may be considered under the following heads :—

(1) Assistance to private enterprise in the erection and maintenance of industrial installations.
(2) Grant of Financial aid under the Industrial Loans Rules.
(3) Management of the concerns under the control of the Department.
(4) Industrial and Technical Education.
(5) Review of the Annual Trade of the State.
(6) Industrial and Commercial enquiries and investigations.
(7) Study of labour problems and Administration of Regulations affecting labour as Inspection of Factories, Workmen's Compensation, etc.
(8) Posts and Telegraphs.
(9) Administration of special Regulations.
  (i) Weights and Measures.
  (ii) Patents and Designs.
  (iii) Storage and Transport of Petroleum.
  (iv) Examination of Boilers.

Assistance to private enterprise.

During the year under review, 25 installations were erected by the officers of the Department as against 46 in the year 1930-31. The total amount of capital invested on these undertakings is estimated at Rs. 70,000 of which a sum of Rs. 14,000 represents the loans and advances made by the Department. Particulars of the installations erected during the year are furnished in Statements I and II appended to this report.

Superintendents of Industries.

The work entrusted to the Superintendents of Industries is defined in G. O. No. D. 3395-405—I & C 216-26-9, dated 24th September 1929. Their main function is to render technical assistance to persons starting industrial concerns and factory owners in the proper maintenance of machinery. A small fee is charged for rendering such technical assistance. The total fees collected and remitted to the Treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 736-4-0 as against Rs. 1,486-6-0 in the previous year. The Superintendents have also to exercise administrative control over the Industrial Schools in their jurisidction and also over the Weaving Demonstration Staff in the Districts. They have statutory functions as Inspectors of Factories under the Factories Regulation. They have also to visit and inspect the Petroleum Installations in their Divisions. In addition to these duties, they are entrusted with the supervision of the Well-Boring Operations, and the examination of buses plying for hire in the Districts where there are no separate Bus Inspectors. The total amount of fees collected for the examination of buses during the year amounted to Rs. 12,188-8-0 as against Rs. 7,903 in 1930-31. The District Mechanical staff working under the Superintendents were fully employed in the erection and maintenance of Industrial Installations all over the State. The services of a Mechanic were requisitioned for by a private Industrialist in Chikmagalur for running his Coffee Hulling Works. The Forest Department required the services of a mechanic for the re-arrangement of the Saw Mill at Heggaddevankote. Mention may be made here of the special work done by the Superintendent of Industries, Mysore Division and his staff in connection with the erection of the Boiler and the other machinery of the New Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AID TO INDUSTRIES UNDER THE LOAN RULES.

The number of applications for finanacial assistance pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 23 and the amount involved was Rs. 62,563-1-4. Sixty applications for a total advance of Rs. 66,707 were received during the year. After necessary investigation, loans to the aggregate amount of Rs. 44,376 were sanctioned in 35 cases. Tewnty-four loan applications involving a sum of Rs. 51,947-1-4 were either rejected or withdrawn. When the year closed, there were pending 24 applications for a total sum of Rs. 32,947. Full particulars are furnished in Statement III.

Information showing the names and addresses of parties, the amount of loans sanctioned in individual cases and the nature of the Industrial undertaking, etc., is furnished in Statement IV. The following analysis shows the amount distributed among the different classes of industries :—

			Rs.
Pumping plants ...	...	10	13,400
Flour Mill ...	...	8	4,410
Tile Factories ...	...	5	12,132
Weaving ..	...	4	4,800
Sugar-cane Mills ...	...	3	2,050
Oil Mills ...	...	1	3,834
Litho Press ...	...	1	666
Bangle making ...	...	1	1,000
Knitting ...	...	1	84
Total	...	35	44,376

Repayment of Loans.

The total payments towards loan accounts during the year amounted to Rs. 62,096-1-9 of which Rs. 48,124-6-0 was for principal and Rs. 13,971-11-9 for interest. The total amount collected in 1930-31 was Rs. 36,666-9-7 of which Rs. 27,549-12-8 was on account of principal and Rs. 8,116-12-1 interest. Not withstanding the severe trade depression, the collections in 1931-32 were much better than in the year before, due to the stringent action taken for the recovery of Government dues. Still there were a number of cases in which it was necessary to grant time for the payment of instalments.

Statements V and V-A appended to this Report furnish details of the loans sanctioned ever since the introduction of the State Aid to Industries by grant of Industrial Loans, the amounts repaid or written off and the balance outstanding. The total amount of loans advanced from the beginning is Rs. 14,82,902-11-4. Of this, a sum of Rs. 10,10,540-7-7 has been repaid and Rs. 56,419-11-2 has been written off. The balance outstanding at the end of June 1932 stood at Rs. 4,15,942-9-2 of which the amount that fell due for repayment on the 30th June 1932 was Rs. 2,41,197-9-0.

When the year began, a sum of Rs. 2,17,234-6-11 had fallen due for repayment and the demand during the year 1931-32 was Rs. 72,087-8-1 bringing the total demand to Rs. 2,89,321-15-0. The total sum recovered during the year as already stated above was Rs. 48,124/6 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,41,197-9-0. If the amounts outstanding against the following accounts which represent special loans sanctioned by Government is excluded, the amount in arrears in the ordinary loan accounts stands at Rs. 1,23,744-3-0. Owing to the acute depression in trade and industries, recoveries were very slow and special concessions had to be granted. Every endeavour is, however, being made to collect the arrears without recourse to coercive proceedings.

	Rs. a. p.
Premier Metal Factory (Under Liquidation) ...	55,292-6-0
Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory ...	24,807-8-0
Agumbe Venkataramaniah	37,353-8-0

THE WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENT CONCERNS.

1. Government Soap Factory.

The Government Soap Factory worked very successfully during the year under report. The total sales went up to Rs. 4,94,539 showing an increase of about Rs. 33,000 over the sales of the year before. The Factory earned a net profit of nearly Rs. 1,47,000. The figures showing the steady improvement in sales during the last five years are given below :—

	Sales	*Profits*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1927-28 ...	1,58,204 12 7	12,418 6 10
1928-29 ...	2,28,776 11 11	27,826 14 7
1929-30 ...	2,87,376 9 10	50,690 10 8
1930-31 ...	4,61,939 14 9	1,30,378 11 0
1931-32 ...	4,94,539 15 7	1,47,924 3 10 (Provisional)

The increase in sales is as much due to the excellent reputation that the Government Factory products have built up all over India, as to the very pronounced preference for Indian goods which characterises Indian demand in the present day. Our success seems to have stimulated strong competition, and there are on the market several brands of soap of very tolerable quality which employ sandalwood oil as their perfume base. This competition is likely to grow in volume and intensity.

The total output of the Soap Factory was 240 tons of soap as against 200 tons during the previous year. During the year, Government sanctioned the additional machinery which have since been installed. Additional accommodation was provided for the installation of the new machinery and also for the equipment needed for the manufacture of other toilet preparations undertaken by the Factory. The Soap factory has built up a net work of agencies all over India and all of them have done good work during the year. They have also been responsible for exhibiting our products in the several Exhibitions organized in their areas and the Factory has been awarded Gold Medals and Certificates.

In addition to soaps, the Factory produced during the year several toilet preparations of high quality, such as Vanishing Creams, Boot Polishes, etc., and these have been very well appreciated by the market.

To facilitate an extension in the activities of the Industrial Laboratory, it had to be shifted to a more commodious building in the premises of the Sandalwood Oil Factory. It has been responsible during the year for the production of medicinal preparations required by the Medical Department and it has also undertaken the preparation of certain proprietory medicines. Recently, it has put on the market a substitute for Antiphlogestine known as "Calorene." It has also produced

Tincture Co., Tincture Benzine and other Tinctures, Syrups such as Syrup Ferro Iodide, Easten Syrup and Mercury Ointment. The total value of such preparations amounted to Rs. 2,064. Government have recently sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,240 for the purchase of the additional equipment required by the laboratory so as to enable it to undertake the manufacture of a larger number of medical preparations. The necessary plant will be ordered out and it is anticipated that it will come into operation during the coming year.

The Turkey Red Oil Plant which was sanctioned last year was erected and 10,045 lbs. of Turkey Red Oil were produced and put on the market; but the original expectations have not been fully realised owing to the action of the English and German Dye interests. One or two manufacturers in Madras have begun to compete with our product in a detrimental manner. The quality of our Turkey Red Oil is, however, very much appreciated and we are just getting small orders which it is anticipated will be steady and continuous.

2. Central Industrial Workshop

The Workshop was engaged in carrying out some original works and also was responsible for the undertaking of repair works to the Government Departments and the general public. In the manufacturing section, attention was devoted to the manufacture of parts for the Calyx Drills, Deep-well Pumps, as also a Centrifugal Pump, multi-stage to meet the growing demand for such pumps from the agriculturists of the State. The total value of the work turned out in the Workshop amounted to Rs. 1,22,147 against Rs. 1,13,778 during the previous year. Orders from the Well-Boring Section and the Electrical Department came up to Rs. 56,207 and from the private parties to Rs. 6,095. The working of the concern resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,506-11-9 after providing a sum of Rs. 4,659-4-0 for the depreciation of machinery and furniture.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 26,400 for the expansion of the Foundry with a view to undertake the manufacture of agricultural implements. It was utilized in carrying out the following items of work as per G. O. No. D. 6,700-2.I and C 165-31-6, dated 30th June 1932. A sum of Rs. 19,732 out of this grant was spent on the capital equipment, the balance being spent on account of the salaries of the Expert and his Draftsman. The Foundry is now well equipped and is capable of doing castings of all sizes up to two tons. The manufacture of agricultural implements was pushed on vigorously during the year under review. Steel parts for the Kolar Mission Pattern Ploughs and Mysore Pattern Ploughs, such as mould boards, plough shares and land-slides were obtained from Great Britain and they were assembled locally and supplied to the Agricultural Department for sale to the agriculturists. Five hundred and ninety-one Kolar Mission Pattern Ploughs, 71 Mysore Pattern Ploughs, 580 Steel Shares, 400 Steel Land-slides were manufactured and supplied to the Agricultural Department. There has been a saving to the agriculturist of over Rs. 5 per plough. Besides the above, the Foundry turned out castings for the use of the Workshop and the Well-Boring Section.

Statement showing the Cost of Capital Equipment of the Foundry, Central Industrial Workshop Bangalore.

Sl. No.	*Particulars.*	*Cost.* Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Rebuilding of large bay of Foundry	2,462	10	1
2.	Do binns for stocking pig iron	89	2	0
3.	Do drying stove for moulds and cores	1,016	11	0
4.	Building one annealing furnace for manufacturing malleable castings	2,077	4	0
5.	Dismantling old cupolas and erecting two cupolas lying in the yard	2,196	6	0
6.	To erect one trolley line at the back of Foundry ...	733	12	3
7.	To make and erect one tumbling barrel	335	2	0
8.	Making new moulding boxes, chills, dies,. etc.	2,364	5	5
9.	Two worm geared laddles, ...	750	0	0
10.	Portable forge for fitters' use	82	2	0
11.	Tewlve small laddles	332	12	6
12.	Foster's pyrometer	873	14	0
13.	Moulder's tools	216	0	0
14.	Labour for cleaning Foundry Yard	446	14	0
				2

Sl. No.	Apparatus.	Cost. Rs.	a	p.
1.	Cardillac Electric Blower	147	10	0
2.	Electric extensions	57	5	6
3.	Brinuel testing apparatus	75	0	0
4.	Ballbearings for Cupola Blower	...		
5.	Roofing annealing furnace	669	0	0
6.	Building pattern stores	821	9	0
7.	Extensions of machine shop building for painting and stocking ploughs	1,189	12	8
8.	Building one Laboratory and office	986	2	2
9.	Erecting small Cupola	91	10	6
	Other Items.			
1.	Sinking a borehole in the workshop	344	3	4
2.	Compensator, pulley block, etc.	166	8	0
3.	Repairs to weigh bridge	400	0	0
4.	Railway freight for tools, etc.	...		
5.	Guillotine shearing machine	550	0	0
6.	Try squares and machine tools	203	0	0
7.	Purchase of electric motor and its erection	...		
8.	Rail hack saw frames	...		
9.	Door to pattern shop	53	8	0
	Total ...	19,732	4	5

Of other works entrusted to the Workshop, mention may be made of the ornamental gates and railings with side wings made for the New Guests' Mansion (Lalitha Mahal Mansions at Mysore). Government have, in their Order No. D. 2884-5—I. & C. 63-27-8, dated the 17th October 1931, sanctioned the writing off of Rs. 97,823-14-0, being the loss on the revaluation of the Revenue assets of the concern. The surplus stock and stores were also disposed of by public auction under the orders of Government. Vigorous steps have been taken to recover the book debts and a sum of Rs. 30,857-6-9 has been recovered during the year both by cash and by adjustment.

The training of apprentices continues to be popular and the number under training has risen to 50 as against 30 the year before. In the absence of an Industrial School in Bangalore, the Workshop meets a growing need in view of the demand there is for trained artisans in and round Bangalore. Some of the apprentices are paid annas four per day and the total amount spent on training amounts to Rs. 2,500 per annum. A scheme for the systematic training of apprentices in the Workshop has been deferred for want of funds.

The Workshop conducted certain experiments specially relating to the manufacture of a bullock-driven gear pump for use on borewells and of wooden thimbles for the insulators made in the Procelain Factory. Some promising experiments in the manufacture of plough shares of special material were also conducted. Another interesting item of experimental work undertaken by the Workshop was the erection of a Gas Plant in conjunction with Messrs. Seimens Bros. to demonstrate its suitability for the purposes of generating electric power where plenty of lantana charcoal was available. The gas producer was specially designed to work on this type of fuel and it was found that the cost of generation of power would be in the neighbourhood of one anna per B. T. U. and the plant was admirably suited for being put up for lighting purposes in rural areas which are not likely to be within the reach of hydro-electric installation.

3. The Silk Weaving Factory.

The plant ordered from Switzerland arrived during the year along with the Silk Weaving Expert. The erection of the plant was commenced during the month of August 1931 and by the middle of September, the work had made great progress. With a view to work out a programme of manufacture, the Industrial Assistant was deputed to Northern India to study the conditions of trade with special reference to the kinds of goods in demand and therefore likely to command a sale, the market prices of such goods, the nature of the trade organization, and other points intimately connected with the prospects of our new Factory.

He did his work with thoroughness and care, and submitted a report, which enabled us to prepare a programme of work, which has been justified by results. It was on this report that we decided to manufacture Crepe-de-Chine and Georgette. It was necessary, however, to work with spun silk and simple weaves till our weavers were fully trained. The training took about three months, and now Crepes, Georgettes and other high class fabrics are being manufactured with Mysore Filature Silk. It is not too much to claim that the products of this Factory evoked admiration all over India, and are in such demand that it will be necessary to expand the Factory to twice the present size at least.

The Dyeing and Finishing Plant arrived in the month of November 1931, but the buildings to house it were ready only about the middle of January 1932. The erection of the plant and of the Boiler appertaining to it was completed by the end of June 1932. During the period ending June 1932, 6132 yards of silk goods were manufactured. They could not, however, be finished as the Dyeing and Finishing Plant had not been completed. Since July 1932, however, the Factory has been able to finish the goods and to commence sales to the public. Up to the end of August 1932, silk goods measuring 1,011 yards and valued at Rs. 3,834 have been sold and the Factory has now got forward orders to cover the production during the next three or four months.

4. Government Porcelain Factory.

The erection of the building and plant was completed during the year. The services of Mr. S. Deb were engaged to supervise the construction of the kiln and to arrange for the training of local labour in the several processes of manufacture. The Clay Washing Plant commenced work in the month of November. The kiln was completed in December and the time which had to be allowed for it to get dry was utilized in building up our manufacturing organization, training staff in the several operations and testing the raw material available.

In March 1932, the kiln was fired for the first time and the Factory commenced operations on a commercial scale in all sections. The main objective is the manufacture of insulators of different types and other electrical goods; but attention is also being given to the manufacture on a small scale of Crockery and fancy Porcelain goods. Till now, the Factory has supplied to the Electrical Department 5125 Pin-Type Insulators, 86 Strain Insulators and 2500 Break-Insulators. Besides these, 8000 bushings have been supplied to the Department.

Experiments are being made with regard to the manufacture of dry-pressed articles, such as Ceiling Roses, Thumbler Swtiches, Wall Plugs and Spacing Cleats. Samples of suspension insulators of Clevis and Hewett types were made and tested. As they have been favourably reported upon, it is desirable to take up the manufacture of these insulators in view of the wide market for the same in India. The factory has recently submitted a tender for the supply of 15,000 Telegraph Insulators to the Comptroller of Stores, Government of India.

5. Arts and Crafts Depot.

The sales of artware in the Depot during the year amounted to Rs. 19,156 as against Rs. 20,699 in the year before. During the last two years, the sales of atrware have considerably suffered owing to the prevailing depression in trade and industries. The amount realised by the sale of artware belonging to the Depot was Rs. 6,805. A sum of Rs. 12,351 was realised by the sale of articles supplied to the Depot by private artisans on consignment account. A representative collection of the Mysore artware was sent to the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London. It is encouraging to note that these articles found a sale. Mention may be made of the order placed by the Timber Adviser, India House, London, for the supply of sandalwood book-ends.

Particular attention was paid during the year to the question of improving the sales of artware both in and outside the State. Under its constitution till the end of the year, the Depot was handicapped in its efforts to fulfil the objects for which it was started, *viz.*, (1) Supply of new designs and ideas adapted to changes in

public taste, (2) Introduction of improved methods of manufacture, and (3) Provision of sale facilities. The Superintendent in charge of the Depot, though well qualified to give the artisans useful technical advice, and supply them with improved designs, was not able to do much, as he was tied down to the spot, doing the routine clerical and account work incidental to the running of the Depot and was denied time and opportunity for moving about freely and placing himself in intimate touch with the artisans all over the State. Further, the Depot was regarded as a purely commercial concern and its struggle to show tolerable financial results involved a sacrifice, or at least, a large surrender of the instructional and directive work, which is undoubtedly its essential function. Again, a large part of its working capital had been locked up in articles which do not find a ready sale. The Depot had besides no touch or co-ordination with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, which is the most important institution concerned with arts and crafts in the State, and was therefore deprived of a most valuable medium both of expression and propaganda.

Proposals were therefore submitted to Government to reorganise the working of the Depot on new lines, with the aim of incorporating it with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, as an important section of that Institute. These proposals have since been sanctioned, and will, it is hoped, open to the Depot a career of improved usefulness. There will be Sales Depots both at Bangalore and Mysore to help the artisans in finding sales for their artware. The Superintendent will be relieved of merely routine work, and given full scope for artistic work and the creation and popularisation of new designs, which would find a ready sale and yield them a good margin of profit.

6. Government Weaving Institute and the work of the Weaving Demonstrators.

The manufacturing side of the Government Weaving Factory has been closed and under instructions from Government, steps have been taken to dispose of all surplus stock of the Government Weaving Factory, retaining only such of those as are required for the use of the Institute. Certain proposals for the establishment of the Weaving Institute at Bangalore which could later on be absorbed in the All Mysore Technological Institute have had to be reconsidered in view of the decision of the Committee to have a Textile Institute on the lines analogous to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Meanwhile, sanction of Government has been obtained to continue the Institute on its present basis. There were 48 students on the rolls of the Institute at the commencement of the year as against 38 during the year before. In addition, two women deputed for training from the Vocational Institute for Women at Mysore, one from another Institute in Bangalore, were also under training in the Institute. Six students in all are in receipt of scholarships from the District Boards and the Educational Department. Eleven students came out successful in the Final Year Certificate Course. Ten students who have finished their courses have been given an opportunity to undergo training in the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Hebbal, Bangalore.

Certain experiments in the manufacture of Burmese Lungi and Tapestry Cloth were undertaken. The latter was intended to serve as a substitute for a foreign fabric used in upholstering work in the Palace. The product as manufactured by the experimental section of the Factory was approved of and compared very favourably with the imported fabrics. A tappet adapting the principles of the dobby that is fixed to a power loom was designed to meet the requirements of the handloom weavers and was introduced largely due to the exertions of the Demonstrator placed in charge of the experimental work.

The Demonstration Staff attached to the Department for work in the Districts continued to assist the weavers by introducing improved appliances, supplying fresh designs for fabrics likely to yeild a larger margin of profit. The Demonstrators visited 198 centres. They sold weaving appliances to the extent of Rs. 4,079. The Demonstration Staff also participated in the several exhibitions. A pair of silk twisting machines worked by hand was sold to the Department of Industries, Bengal. A Chain Tappet designed by a Demonstrator in service has become very popular and is used largely by the weavers at Dodballapur and Bangalore.

Mention must be made here of the work done by the Weaving Demonstrator of the Mysore District who has been responsible for assisting the small powerloom

factory owners in Mysore in the erection and working of tappets with a view to their undertaking the manufacture of fabrics which allow a larger margin of profit. His work has been appreciated and a gold medal has been awarded to him by one of the powerloom factory owners.

FINANCIAL RELIEF TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS.

Arrangements made during the previous year for affording relief to the handloom weavers in Bangalore City for making advances to merchants to enable them to buy goods from the weavers were continued up to the end of March 1932 and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was made available for the purpose during the year. It is satisfactory to note that almost all the outstandings were realized without difficulty. The Committee appointed by Government to look after the arrangements made in this connection rendered considerable assistance to handloom weavers.

Well-Boring Section.

As a measure of retrenchment, the services of the Special Engineer, Mr. A. Bellefontaine, who was on a temporary contract, were terminated. All work connected with Well-Boring was entirely transferred to the Industrial Engineer and he has been assisted in this work by an Inspector, 15 Operators, 16 Fitters and 15 Helpers. The total number of drills in operation during the year was 14. Two more drills were manufactured by the Central Industrial Workshop during the year, bringing the total number of drills available for work to 16. Government passed orders regarding the preparation of schemes for, and the distribution of, water supply in rural areas, and entrusted this portion of work to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Whenever a scheme for water supply is sanctioned, the execution of work is to be undertaken by the Department of Industries. During the year, 27 boreholes (of which one is still in progress) were sunk as against 28 during the previous year and the total depth bored is 3,867 feet against 3,339 feet in the year 1930-31. The total cost incurred in the execution of such works amounted to Rs. 32,888-10-0. Out of the total depth of 3,867 feet bored during the year, 960 feet was in soil and the rest in rock. Including the cost of casing pipes, the average cost per foot for drilling has worked out to Rs. 8-8-0 as against Rs. 10-3-0 in the previous year.

The total number of boreholes sunk till the end of June 1932 was 167 with a total footage of 16,525, and the cost incurred in putting these boreholes amounts to Rs. 1,44,000. Four boreholes were fitted with power pumps and plunger pumps, seven with hand rotary pumps and 16 yet remain unutilised pending the preparation of suitable schemes for their utilisation. Special mention must be made here of the Water Supply Scheme for Tiptur and Arsikere by the aid of boreholes. At Tiptur, there are four boreholes yielding in all more than 10,000 gallons per hour. Water Supply Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 53,000 has been sanctioned and the work has been taken on hand and the plant was set working in September 1932. The required machinery was purchased of Messrs. Ingersoll-Rand (India) Limited, Bombay, and consists of an air-compressor plant capable of working all the boreholes at the same time. The water from these boreholes is drawn into a central sump from where it is pumped to an overhead tank for distribution all over the town. At Arsikere, three boreholes each giving 1,400 gallons of water per hour have been sunk. Two independent power units consisting of six H. P. Oil Engines and 12″ stroke plunger pumps manufactured at the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, have been installed. At Dodballapur, three boreholes have been sunk and a scheme for water supply with the aid of Air-lift is under consideration.

Spinning Centres.

Badanval Centre.—There was a temporary drop in the production of Khadi due to the fact that all available working capital had been utilised and there was not money enough to purchase the yarn brought in by the spinners. Government granted an additional working capital, and it was possible to restore confidence by giving spinners and weavers an assurance of employment. Work was re-commenced

in the middle of December 1931. During the year, 30,803 lbs. of yarn were purchased as against 36,900 lbs. in the previous year, and the number of spindles at work may be estimated to have remained stationary at 1800. The following table furnishes a comparative statement representing the activities of the Centre during the year as compared with the previous year :—

			1930–31.	1931–32.
1.	Production of yarn	...	lbs. 36,911	30,803
2.	Production of Khadi			
	(1) Weight	..	,, 35,499	33,147
	(2) Square yards	...	,, 83,339	95,727
	(3) Value	...	Rs. 41,665	39,463
3	Sales of Khadi			
	(1) To Government Departments	...	,, 12,364	8,670
	(2) To the public	..	,, 29,877	40,980
		Total	,, 42,241	49,690
4.	(i) Earnings of Spinners	...	,, 16,140	12,070
	(ii) Average earnings per head	...	,, 8–15–6	6–11–3
	(iii) Number of spinners	..	1800	1800
	(iv) Weight of yarn spun	..	lbs. 20½	17·1
5.	(1) Wages distributed to weavers	...	Rs. 10,768	11,806–8–0
	(2) Number of weavers	..	100	110
	(3) Earnings of weavers per head	..	Rs. 107–12–0	107–5–3
6.	Weight of cloth per square yard	..	lbs. ·41	·346
7.	Price of cloth per square yard	..	Rs. 0–7–6	0–6–7

As appears from the above, 30,803 lbs. of yarn were purchased during the year and 95,727 square yards of cloth weighing 33,147 lbs. were woven and the estimated value was Rs. 39,465. The reduction in the the value of output during the year is due to the lesser freight paid for yarn and also due to the fact that there has been a steady improvement in the fineness of the yarn spun. The wages paid to the weavers amounted to Rs. 11,806-8-0 and the amount paid to persons employed in bleaching and printing and dyeing amounted to Rs. 3,984. Certain difficulties were experienced at the commencement of the year regarding the disposal of the Khadi produced. The first difficulty was that the Karnataka Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association through whom the centre was disposing of most of its production would not allow their sale centres to stock Khadi from Badanval, as their own production had not been finding ready sales. The second difficulty was that the centre was not capable of producing cloths of greater widths than 44". Both the difficulties were overcome. We entered into an arrangement with the All-India Spinners' Association Depot by which the latter undertook to give preference to the goods of the Badanval Centre at the Khadi Vastralaya, Bangalore, and to get goods from outside the State only in case Badanval was not able to meet their requirements. A similar arrangement has been entered into with the Khadi Co-operative Society, Mysore, since 1st April 1932. While securing local markets by these arrangements, we also increased the width of the Badanval fabrics by putting up 20 looms designed for the purpose. The total sales of Khadi during the year amounted to Rs. 49,689-2-3 as against Rs. 42,029 during the previous year. The working of the centre shows a net profit of Rs. 2,849-12-2. Of these, sales to Government Departments amounted to only Rs. 8,670 as against Rs. 12,364 during the previous year. Badanval Spinning Centre participated in the Dasara Exhibition 1931, the Swadeshi Exhibition held at Madras during December 1931 and that held in Mysore during the Birthday Week in June 1932. The total sales effected in these exhibitions amounted to Rs. 3,113-11-6 and the centre has created a reputation for quality and secured a demand for its products in outside markets.

Terakanambi Spinning Centre.—This centre started in the year 1930 has been showing a steady progress. The production of khadi has increased by 42·7 per cent as compared with the previous year and the sales have almost doubled. The

following statistics show the improvements in the activities of the centre in all directions :—

		1930-31.	1931-32.
1.	Production of yarn ...	lbs. 4,859	4,076
2.	Production of Khadi :—		
	(i) Weight ...	,, 2,644	3,831
	(ii) Square yards ...	,, 8,065	11,911
	(iii) Value of Khadi ...	Rs. 3,611-7-6	5,297-1-3
3.	Sales of Khadi ...	,, 2,833-5-2	5,635-2-3
4.	(1) Earnings of Spinners ..	,, 3,811-10-0	2,732-0-3
	(2) Number of Spinners ...	,, 500	350
	(3) Earnings per head	Rs. 7-9-11	7-12-10
	(4) Weight of yarn spun per head ...	lbs. 9¾	11
5.	(1) Wages distributed to weavers ..	Rs. 951-0-3	1,514-5-9
	(2) Number of weavers ..	30	30
	(3) Earnings of weavers per head ..	Rs. 31-11-0	50-7-5
6.	Weight of cloth per square yard ...	lbs. ·32	·32
7.	Price of cloth per square yard ..	Rs. 0-7-3	0-7-2

It will be observed from the above that 11,911 square yards of Khadi valued at Rs. 5,297 were manufactured during the year, and the sales rose from Rs. 2,833 to Rs. 5,635. The number of spinners has gradually increased from 84 to 500. The yarn produced at the centre is much finer. The average earnings of the weavers rose from Rs. 31 per head in 1930-31 to Rs. 50 in 1931-32.

A new Khadi Centre has been opened by the District Board of Chitaldrug at *Aimangala*. The Department deputed a trained Inspector from Badanval to take charge of this centre. The Manager of the Badanval Spinning Centre was also deputed to inspect the centre and assist the District Board in organising the work. The Kadur District Board have also organised a centre themselves at *Ajjampur*. The District Boards of Bangalore and Tumkur propose starting two centres at Sarjapur and Madhugiri. The policy of the Department has been not to start fresh centres of its own, but to assist in the organisation of Khadi centres by local bodies on lines successfully demonstrated at Badanval and Terakanambi.

The District Industrial Workshops.

Kolar District Industrial workshop.

The District Industrial Workshops at Kolar and at Shimoga continued to be in charge of the Superintendents of Industries, Bangalore and Shimoga. The Kolar District Workshop booked 824 work orders, the total value being Rs. 4,550. A sum of Rs. 4,842-2-7 was credited to the Treasury as realisations. The working of the workshop resulted in a small profit of Rs. 85-3-8. The Workshop mostly did repair work and in addition, executed some work for the local Public Works Department, as the erection of gates, of bed plates for a pumping plant, etc. It also gave training to one student who was deputed by the District Board of Kolar.

Shimoga District Industrial workshop.

The value of work orders executed during the year amounted to Rs. 3,588-8-11 as against Rs. 4,246-13-6 during the previous year and Rs. 4,519-7-5 was remitted into treasury during the year was against Rs. 4,321-2-2 remitted during the year before. The workshop also suffered much on account of the general depression in trade; but it continued to render good service to the public, Government Departments and local bodies.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

The strength of the Institute on the 30th June 1932 was 253 against 203 of the previous year and the average attendance 219·19 against 180·60 of the previous year.

Twenty boys of the Institute appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Drawing, Painting and Engraving held in November 1931. Of these, 16 came out successful, two being placed in the First Class.

Vocational Training.—Forty-six students of the Government High Schools attended the Fitters and Machine Shop classes attached to the Institute, 25 from the V Form and 21 from the VI Form classes.

The following is an abstract statement of the receipt and expenditure of the Training Section for the year ending 30th June 1932.—

Receipts	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment ...	27,719	3	0	Establishment ...	29,451	0	0
Do (Vocational class)	1,764	5	0	Contingencies ...	861	0	6
Scholarships	8,510	9	0	Scholarships	8,617	5	0
Travelling Allowance ...	75	14	0	Travelling Allowance ...	72	15	0
Realisations	3,000	0	0	Realisations remitted ...	3,000	0	0
Outfit fund	686	10	0	Outfit fund	3,443	14	0
Miscellaneous ...	3,328	11	9	Miscellaneous ...	2,527	7	3
Total ...	45,085	4	9	Total ...	47,983	15	9
Opening Balance ...	3,165	4	0	Closing Balance ...	266	9	0
Grand Total ...	48,250	8	9	Grand Total ...	48,250	8	9

The Workshop Section of the Institute was greatly affected by the general trade depression. Orders for furniture were very few and the manufacture of the Mysore Domestic Basins had to be completely stopped as there was no demand for them.

As there was a fall under sales, the production was considerably reduced to avoid accumulation of stock.

The following table gives an idea of the production, sales and profits for the year as compared with those of the provious year :—

Particulars	1930-31 Rs.	a.	p.	1931-32 Rs.	a.	p.
Production	77,196	6	6	46,458	4	2
Sales	90,103	7	7	52,503	1	5
Profits realised	15,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Commission stocks sold ...	7,003	0	0	2,430	13	1
Commission realised ...	470	0	0	231	4	6

In addition to the Inlay and Rattan catalogues already published, six more catalogues were printed this year under the heads noted below :—

1. Carved furniture.
2. Bed Room furniture.
3. Dining Room furniture.
4. Office furniture.
5. Miscellaneous furniture.
6. Chairs and Sofas.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Institute during the year, mention may be made of the following :—

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
2. His. Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore.
3. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Palitana.
4. Her Highness the Princess of Hyderabad.
5. His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Industrial Schools.

Besides the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, there are eight Industrial Schools under the control of the Department, four District and four Taluk Industrial

Schools. The statement given below furnishes the particulars of attandance, production, sales and realisations in the different schools during the year.—

Name of the School	Strength	Average attendance	Scholarships		Output	Sales	Realisations
			No.	Amount			
DISTRICT SCHOOLS.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Hassan ...	35 3*	33·4	35	1,267 2 0	2,973 10 1	2,204 14 6	2,835 12 11
2. Chikmagalur ...	40 33*	19 24*	30	752 6 6	3,247 10 0	3,458 10 0	3,400 4 8
3. Shimoga ...	42	33	...	862 10 0	1,544 3 7	1,382 1 7	2,093 13 9
4. Chitaldrug ...	44	28	28	962 9 0	1,930 8 8	1,706 0 6	1,380 0 0
TALUK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.							
1. Channapatna ...	169	138	95	3,380 14 0	7,992 14 10	7,439 11 10	7,188 8 5
2. Sagar ...	30	22	23	593 4 0	1,303 15 5	1,343 10 6	1,565 5 9
WEAVING SCHOOLS.							
1. Dodballapur ...	45	30	23	995 2 0	4,559 3 1	4,289 14 1	5,039 5 9
2. Gudibanda ...	25	23	17	521 6 0	679 13 3	429 7 6	429 7 6

* Full time and half time students respectively.

There were five private Industrial Schools receiving grants-in-aid from the Department. The weaving schools at Sosale and Sindhugatta continued to do good work. The particulars of subjects taught in these schools, the total expenditure incurred and the annual grant received from the Department are shown in the following table.—

Number	Name of Institution	Subjects	Daily average attendance	Total expenditure	Total annual grants from Department	Remarks
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Tumkur.	Cabinet making, Blacksmithy, Rattan.	60	21,702 3 3	1,980 0 0	
2	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Kolar.	Smithy, Carpentry, Motoring, Brasswork, Rattan, etc.	48	4,268 0 0	1,320 0 0	
3	Grant-in-aid Weaving School, Hole-Narsipur.	Handspinning, Weaving, Carpentry and Mat Weaving.	12*	2,056 6 0	1,020 0 0	*whole time.
4	Grant-in-aid Weaving School, Melkote.	Carpentry and Weaving.	18	2,303 8 5	1,320 0 0	
5	Weaving School, Sindhughatta.	Weaving	8	516 8 6	258 4 3@	
6	Weaving School, Sosale.	Do. ...	23	570 4 6	377 1 3	
7	S. L. N. Industrial School, Bangalore City.	Carpentry, Lacquerware, Weaving and Tailoring.	285·8	11,180 6 11	3,000 0 0	

* The recurring charges of the School are borne equally by the Government and the District Board.

Home Industries Classes

The Department has been awarding grants to several institutions which have organised Industries Classes for the benefit of the lower middle classes. The main object in view is to give practical training to women in useful handicrafts to enable them to earn a small income by pursuing these industries during their spare hours. There were in all ten Home Industries Classes aided by Government at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur. The Department placed at their disposal the services of an expert instructor in Gold Lace Embroidery. The Lady Weaving Demonstrator attached to the department was instructed to supervise the weaving classes conducted by these institutions. The total number of women under training during the year amounted to 285. The total amount of grant disbursed during the year came up to Rs. 8,054 as against Rs. 7,310 in the year before. Owing to the financial stringency, it was not possible to award any grants to new institution deserving of encouragement. The following table furnishes particulars of the working of the Home Industries Classes during the year 1931-32.

28 A. Statement showing the activities of the Home Industries Classes during the year 1931-1932.

Name of the Institute	Cottage and Home Industries Institute, Mysore	Seva Samaj, Mysore	Gosha Ladies Home Industries class, Basavangudi	Gosha Ladies Home Industries class at the Mysore Lancers, Mmireddypalyam	Sarada Stree Samaj, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City	Maharashtra Mahila Vidyalaya, Basavangudi	Gosha ladies Home Industries classes, Malleswaram	Ladies' Association, Malleswaram	Stree Samaj, Seshadripuram	Ladies' Association, Chikmagalur
1. Praticulars of classes, subjects taught, hours of works, instructions, etc.	Knitting, sewing, embroidery and cloth printing.	Embroidery, knitting and tailoring.	Tailoring weaving and embroidery.	Embroidery, knitting and tailoring.	Embroidery, rattan and weaving.	Rattan and tailoring.	Rattan, crochet, tailoring.	Rattan, weaving, embroidery and knitting.	Embroidery, rattan, tailoring & spinning.	Rattan, tailoring embroidery and crochet work.
2. Average daily attendance in the institute & in each section.	28	51	20	27	14	20 and 20	23	52	15	35
3. Total No. of women trained up to 30th June 1931 and June 1932.	38	36 and 37	13	60 (10)	50 and 20	5 and 6	4	60 and 80	27	16, 2, 2,
4. Total amount of grant from Government.	Rs. a. p. 1,200 0 0	Rs. a. p. 600 0 0	Rs. a. p. 900 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,164 0 0	Rs. 840	Rs. a. p. 720 0 0	Rs. a. p. 780 0 0	Rs. a. p. 600 0 0	Rs. 600	Rs. a. p. 650 0 0
5. Fees ...	Nil.	449 8 0	...	...	23	61 4 0	...	413 4 0	657	179 9 3
6. Total sale proceeds.	881 9 11	190 13 4	3 0 0	32 11 9	307	255 4 5	59 12 0	670 14 0	248	75 0 0
Grand total ...	2,081 9 11	1,240 5 4	903 0 0	1,196 11 9	1,170	1,036 8 5	839 12 0	1,684 2 0	1,480	904 9 3
7. Pay of the staff.	960 3 0	1,469 0 0	490 0 0	1,104 0 0	942	548 0 0	456 0 0	1,108 4 6	765	584 0 0
8. Rent ...	600 0 0	240 0 0	154 8 0	...	...	230 0 0	52 0 0	288 8 0	304	...
9. Value of raw materials purchased.	246 11 11	231 0 0	20 0 0	77 10 8	327	62 10 3	92 0 0	161 5 9	277	259 0 0
10. Miscellaneous expenditure.	1,082 6 7	...	181 12 10	13 14 6	...	107 5 1	180 0 0	98 3 10	...	57 4 3
11. Total expenditure	2,889 5 6	1,940 0 0	847 4 10	1,195 9 2	1,269	947 15 4	780 0 0	1,684 14 1	1,346	900 4 3
12. Value of finished stock on 1st July 1931.	...	152 8 0	...	52 11 9	273	234 4 8	...	79 8 10	40	86 5 0
13. Value of articles made during the year 1931-32.	1,627 1 2	375 0 0	...	...	420	241 8 5	92 0 0	164 2 0	238	86 5 6
14. Value of articles sold during the year.	881 9 11	191 0 0	...	32 11 9	307	145 11 7	52 0 0	161 0 0	247	61 9 0
15. Value of articles remaining unsold on 30th June 1932.	745 7 3	152 0 0	...	20 0 0	273 Loss. 113	88 9 1	5 Loss 35	82 3 1	30 (Loss)	59 8 0
16. (a) Participation in Exhibitions.	Dasara Exhibition.	Dasara Exhibition.	Dasara Exhibition.	Dasara Exhibition.	...	Dasara Exhibition.	(a)	Dasara Exhibition.	(b)	(c)
(b) Other activities.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...

(a) Dasara Exhibition- Want to shift the school, prays for enhancement of grant.

(b) Dasara Exhibition and all India Exhibition.

(c) Dasara Exhibition and District Conference, Kolar.

Industrial Department Provident Fund.

Subscriptions.—The amount of subscriptions credited to the Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 2,577-14-0 and the contributions from private gentlemen to whom the services of mechanics were lent amounted to Rs. 7-14-0.

Contributions.—Bonus payable by Government under Rule 6 (a) towards the nucleus of the Fund for the services rendered by the members to the Fund between the period 1-6-1917 to 1-1-1926 was worked out, the statements were audited and the Auditor's report in the matter is awaited.

Contributions payable by the Government Soap Factory under Rule 6 (b) to the members of the Factory equal to the aggregate amount subscribed by them from 1-1-1926 to 30-6-1931 for the period the Factory worked at a profit was Rs. 810-9-0 and it was credited into the State Huzur Treasury during the year under sanction of Government. Further, a sum of Rs. 143-4-0 being the contribution for the half year ended June 1931 was credited to the Fund from out of the profits of the factory for the same half year. In all a sum of Rs. 953-13-0 was credited by the Factory into the State Huzur Treasury to the credit of the Fund.

Advances.—The advance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,788-12-0 and 26 advances of the total value of Rs. 4,608 were sanctioned during the year. A sum of Rs. 3,490-12-0 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 3,906 outstanding at the close of the year.

Refunds.—Seven subscribers ceased to be members of the Fund during the year having been either dismissed or thrown out of employment and a sum of Rs. 268-11-0 being the amount to their credit was refunded.

Balance at Credit.—Rs. 940-10-0 being interest for five half years ended 30th June 1931 was credited to the Fund. The total credits made to the fund during the year including subscription and contribution amounted to Rs. 4,480-3-0. There was on 30th June 1932 a balance of Rs. 12,143-14-0 to the credit of the Fund in the State Huzur Treasury.

Stores and Stock Verification

The stock in my office and in the several subordinate offices of the Department was verified and found to agree with the book balances. The stock registers in the several offices were maintained correctly.

The stocks and stores, machinery, tools and plant in the several Industrial Schools were checked by the Superintendents of the respective schools during the summer vacation. The stock-taking reports received from the Superintendents are under scrutiny and orders on the same will be passed in due course.

The stocks and stores, machinery, tools and plant, etc., in the several Industrial and Commercial concerns were checked by the officers in charge of the concerns at end of the first half year and by an officer of the Department not connected with the concerns at the end of the year. Orders for the adjustment of excesses and deficiencies noticed during stock-taking have been passed except in a few cases for want of additional information. The information has been called for from the respective officers and orders in these cases will be passed in due course.

Action for the disposal of the unserviceable surplus stocks and stores and the worn out tools, etc., found at the time of the stock verification was also taken. The annual return of stock verification (prescribed in Circular No. 203–T. A. D. Mis. dated 29th July 1931) for the year under report, embodying the results of stock verification and an extract of the orders passed thereon was forwarded to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, on the 2nd September 1932.

Export of Granite Kerbstones to London

The export of Kerbstones to London was undertaken as a business proposition in December 1930 chiefly on the initiative of the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London. The arrangements made by the Department to organize and develop the business have been explained in the last year's report. During the year under report, 3,670 tons of Kerbstones valued at Rs. 1,36,750 were exported to London. It was not possible to develop the business further owing to the serious curtailment in the orders for stones. It is hoped that the demand would soon revive in view of the preference in customs shown to the Indian Kerbstones over the imports from countries outside the British Empire.

Brief Review of Trade in 1931-32.

Owing to retrenchment, the arrangements made for the collection of the statistics of trade passing through the more important frontier roads had to be discontinued during the year. There can be little doubt that these statistics are very valuable for supplementing and completing the information furnished by the statistics of trade collected by the Railways. They in fact supply an important lacuna in the statistical information available for arriving at a correct estimate of the total volume and direction of the foreign trade of the State. It is through the frontier roads that the bulk of the trade in horned cattle and coffee is carried on. The trade returns relating to several other commodities such as cotton, silk, food grains and manures, are also incomplete, since a large part of these exports and imports pass through the frontier roads. It is very necessary that the statistics of the road borne trade, especially of the Malnad Districts should be collected at least during the busy seasons if not throughout the year. There would otherwise be no data of any kind to form an estimate of the trade in coffee, which is one of the most important commercial crops of the State.

Reference has been made above to the level of prices that obtained during the year 1931-32. The chief feature of the trade last year as compared with the previous year was an increase in the total volume of exports accompanied by a fall in value due to the lower trend of prices. In the case of the imports, the level of the previous year was more or less maintained as regards both volume and value. The total exports of merchandise amounted to 69 lakhs of maunds valued at about 8·81 crores of rupees. Imports of merchandise amounted to nearly 112 lakhs of maunds valued at about 10·67 crores of rupees. The following table shows the particulars of the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure during the last two years arranged under four main groups :—

		Imports		Exports	
		Maunds	Rs.	Maunds	Rs.
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	1930-31	4,293,065	3,68,62,305	2,313,620	2,95,11,349
	1931-32	4,481,224	3,39,74,055	2,680,945	3,11,11,990
Raw Materials. ..	1930-31	4,653,758	2,08,98,038	2,856,547	2,24,65,741
	1931-32	4,158,138	2,17,48,316	2,876,562	2,13,83,063
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	1930-31	2,298,444	4,65,66,855	1,393,242	3,64,70,614
	1931-32	2,485,117	5,02,71,517	1,349,167	3,51,79,785
Miscellaneous. ..	1930-31	92,427	10,07.715	15,291	4,77,368
	1931-32	65,283	7,32,444	13,260	4,77,196
Total ...	1930-31	11,337,694	10,53,34,913	6,578,700	8,89,25,072
	1931-32	11,189,762	10,67,26,332	6,919,984	8,81,51,034

It is seen from the statistics shown above that as compared with 1930-31, the imports of food, drink and tobacco, last year, registered an increase in quantity and a decrease in value. This is due to larger receipts of rice, wheat, gram and pulses, while at the same time the prices of these commodities were going down. In the export trade, there was an increase, both in volume and value, chiefly due to a slight recovery in the prices of arecanuts, jaggery and manufactured tobacco.

There was a fall in the imports of raw materials last year as compared with the year before, but there was a slight rise in the total value. This is accounted for partly by a fall in the imports of coal and partly by the registration of petrol under a separate head, instead of under mineral oils. There was no variation in the exports of raw materials, but owing to fall in prices, there was a decrease in the total value.

The changes in the Customs Tariff introduced during the year were responsible to some extent for a rise in price of manufactured articles imported into the State.

(1) *Food, Drink and Tobacco.*—Rice and wheat are the more important food grains imported into the State. Last year about 4 lakhs of pallas of rise were received valued at about 60 lakhs of rupees. Imports of gram and pulses and

wheat registered slight increase as compared with the previous year. In the export trade, decreases were noticed under paddy, ragi and pulses. Betelnuts exported advanced from 4,46,000 mds., to 1,74,000 mds., but the value fell by nearly 2 lakhs of rupees to Rs. 43,62,000 in 1931-32. Export of cardamoms remained the same as in the year before. Imports of refined sugar which had suffered a fall in 1930-31 suffered a further drop during the year. There was at the same time a noticeable improvement in the exports of jaggery and brown sugar. Two lakhs of maunds of sugar valued at Rs. 21,08,000 were received in 1931-32 as against 2,24,700 mds. valued at Rs. 23,86,000 in 1930-31. 3,25,000 maunds of jaggery and brown sugar valued at Rs. 20,00,000 were sent out last year as against 2,12,000 mds., valued at Rs. 16,31,000 in 1930-31. There was a slight increase in the exports of fresh fruits and vegetables and the rise in value was by about five lakhs to 57 lakhs of rupees.

(2) *Raw Materials and Produce Mainly Manufactured.*—Imports of different kinds of vegetable oils showed a further improvement during the year under report. Cocoanut and groundnut oils were in greater demand. The total quantities of kerosene oil and petrol received last year amounted to 4,553,328 gallons and 1,724,157 gallons respectively as compared with 4,318,343 and 1,619,357 gallons in 1930-31. Coming to oil seeds, there were noticeable increases in the exports of copra and gingelly. Exports of copra advanced from 2,51,000 mds. in 1930-31 to 3,46,000 mds. in 1931-32 and the rise in value was from Rs. 41,66,000 to Rs. 46,73,000. Three lakhs of maunds of gingelly valued at Rs. 18,00,000 were sent out last year as against 2,33,000 mds. valued at Rs. 15,61,000 in the year preceding. There was a very heavy drop in the groundnuts exported from the State from 12,68,000 mds. to 7,95,000 mds., and the value fell by about 28 lakhs of rupees to Rs. 33,77,000.

The trade in raw cotton was affected by the unsettled conditions of the market. The imports declined from 1,71,000 mds. valued at Rs. 39 lakhs to 1,36,000 mds. valued at Rs. 14,73,000 in 1931-32 and there was a similar fall in the exports from 98,000 to 74,000 mds. The total amount of cotton consumed by the Mills in the State was 46,—51 bales as against 45,345 bales in 1930-31. The market for raw silk continued to be in a depressed state and the upward trend in price during the latter part of 1931 was extremely short-lived. Imports of foreign silk at unprecedentedly low prices have been on the increase and Mysore silk it confronted with a most grave situation. The total value of the exports of raw silk from the State fell from Rs. 23 to 20 lakhs last year.

Exports of tanned hides and skins registered a slight increase by about 3,000 mds. to 82,667 mds. Owing to fall in price, the value declined by about Rs. 12 lakhs to 94 lakhs. Tangadi bark exported from the State amounted to 1,44,000 mds. valued at Rs. 3,60,000. There was no great variation in the exports of oil cakes; 2,41,000 mds. were sent out valued at Rs. 6 lakhs.

(3) *Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.*—There was a further shrinkage in the demand for machinary and the total value of the imports in 1931-32 was estimated at Rs. 22·50 lakhs as against Rs. 29·40 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of structural materials as beam sheets, etc., maintained the level of the previous year. There was a decline in the exports of pig iron and casting from Rs. 20 lakhs to 15 lakhs during the year. Exports of manganese ore which had considerably fallen during 1930-31 made a slight recovery during the year under report.

Imports of cotton yarn and twist from the foreign countries declined by Rs. 2·37 lakhs to 9·87 lakhs and foreign piecegoods registered a slight increase. Receipts of cotton goods made a considerable recovery and reached the level of the imports in 1929-30, *i.e.*, at about Rs. 149 lakhs. Handwoven fabrics received from the Southern Districts in the Madras Presidency constitute an appreciable portion of the imports. Silk goods imported last year were valued at Rs. 20·56 lakhs, as against Rs. 25 lakhs in 1930-31. In the export made, cotton goods made an improvement from Rs. 70·74 lakhs to 83·95 lakhs and there was also a slight increase under silk goods. Exports of woollen goods last year were valued at Rs. 20 lakhs.

Duty-free Salt.

Arrangements made by Government with the Government of Madras for the supply of Duty Free Salt to the Industrial concerns in the State since 1925-26

continued to be in force till the end of March 1932. From the 1st of April, the revised rules issued by the Government of India in this behalf were brought into force. In accordance with the provisions of these rules the functions relating to the supply and distribution of salt were taken over by the Salt Department, Madras. Reference was made to Government pointing out the inconveniences likely to be caused by entrusting the inspection of the store rooms in the Industrial concerns to the authorities outside the State. The matter was reconsidered and the rules were further amended so as to permit of the store rooms being inspected by the officers of the Department.

Under the new arrangements that are now in force, each concern has to enter into a separate agreement with the Salt Department, Madras and make its own arrangements for obtaining salt from the selected salt depot instead of through the Agent appointed by Government for the purpose. The Department deals with all new applications for the concession of the supply of duty free salt. Store rooms are inspected and inquiries made to ascertain if the applicants are such as may be allowed the concession applied for and if the salt is required for bonafide industrirl purposes. Recommendations are then made to the Salt Department. There are at present concerns to eight which the concession of the supply of duty free salt has been granted. Of these, three are Cotton Mills, one a Soap Factory and the rest are tanneries. The total quantity of salt allotted to these concerns 1,714 maunds per month.

Weights and Measures Regulation.

The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere town. During the year under report, Government directed that the use of only certified weights and measures should be enforced within the Municipal limits of the following towns:—

(1) Channapatna
(2) Kolar
(3) Chikballapur
(4) Tumkur
(5) Tiptur
(6) Yedatore
(7) Hassan
(8) Arsikere
(9) Chikmagalur
(10) Birur
(11) Shimoga
(12) Chitaldrug
and (13) Gubbi.

The available testing staff was found to be quite inadequate for testing and stamping the weights and measures in all the 16 notified areas. Accordingly proposals were submitted to Government for the appointment of extra Testers and Attenders. These proposals have now been sanctioned.

During the year under report, orders were placed for the manufacture and supply of one set of accurate legal standard set of weights from one maund to 1/32 maund, and of one set of multiples and sub-multiples of the seer measures at a total cost of Rs. 235. These standards will be used for the purpose of checking from time to time the accuracy of the standard weights and measures supplied to the testing staff.

Partly due to the competition of private manufacturers who have been selling brass seer measures at an attractive price and partly due to the depression in trade, there was a heavy fall in the sales of weights and measures from Rs. 9,019-1-4 in 1930-31 to Rs. 4,329-14-0 in 1931-32. From the returns received from the Testing staff in the noticed areas, it is seen that 14,356 units of weights and measures were tested and certified during the year as against 14,563 units tested and stamped in the year before. The total amount of fees recovered last year was Rs. 442-1-0 as against Rs. 455-1-6 in 1930-31. One thousand and two hundred sets of gun metal seer weights were got manufactured for sale to the public and the Central Industrial Workshop was entrusted with the manufacture of 500 sets of maund weights. With a view to popularise sales, additional agents were appointed in several places in the districts.

Petroleum Regulation.

The total number of licenses issued for the storage of non-dangerous petroleum during the year under report amounted to 24 as against 30 in 1930-31. One hundred and twenty licenses were issued for the storage of dangerous petroleum as compared with 168 in the previous year. Four licenses were granted for the transport of

dangerous petroleum and two for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum. Besides these, the principal oil companies at Madras took two licenses for the importation of dangerous petroleum into the State. The total number of petroleum installations by the side of kerbside pumps in the State recorded an increase from 44 in 1930-31 to 56 at the end of the year. The total amount of fees realised last year went up to Rs. 3,287 from Rs. 3,187 in the year before.

From the statistics of imports of petrol furnished by the oil companies, it is seen that the total quantity of petrol imported into the State during the year was 16,08,179 gallons against 16,53,747 gallons imported in 1930-31 and 18,82,614 gallons imported in 1929-30. There was thus a further reduction in the imports last year by nearly 2·8 per cent.

Under the amended rules 6, 7 and 8 of Chapter I, Part II of the Mysore Petroleum Rules, all petroleum installations of a capacity of 10,000 gallons or more are required to be electrically connected with the earth and these connections have to be inspected and tested annually by the General Electrical Inspector. No installation has so far been inspected as required under the Rules. An annual inspection is very necessary in the interests of public safety. Government have since issued orders directing that these installations should be inspected by the Electrical Engineer without any delay.

During the year under report, Government issued a Notification applying certain provisions of the Petroleum Regulation to the storage and transport of carbide of calcium Rules to be issued in this connection are being prepared.

No proceedings under the Regulation were instituted during the year.

Patents and Designs.

At the beginning of the year there were under consideration three applications for Patents and 15 new applications were received during the year. Seven applications were accepted and nine applications were abandoned and the rest were under different stages of scrutiny when the year closed.

Four Patents were sealed during the year. The particulars of the inventions in respect of which patents were granted are noted below :—

(1) Improved method of and apparatus for drying materials and apparatus for controlling the Flow of fluids applicable to drying apparatus.
(2) Improvements in and relating to methods and apparatus for withering tea leaf.
(3) Method of and apparatus for treating hydrocarbons.
(4) An improved hand operated spinning wheel or charaka.

Nine applications for the registration of designs were considered during the year. Of these, one application was accepted, two applications became void and the rest were under scrutiny when the year closed. The total number of applications received for the grant of renewal certificates amounted to 13 and the renewal certificates were issued in all cases. The total amount of fees collected during the year fell to Rs. 1,317 from Rs. 1,686 in the year before.

Labour.

During the year under report, there was a serious labour disturbance in the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore City. It lasted for 17 days from 18th July 1931 to the 3rd August 1931. The total number of workmen involved in it was 4,300. The trouble arose when the Management expressed their inability to pay the workmen the bonus due for the half year ending 30th June 1931. The Mills were really not in a position to pay the bonus as they had sustained heavy losses in working. The operatives had been duly informed of this and a warning issued against their going on strike as such action on their part would seriously affect the chances of the Mills paying any bonus for the following half year. Notwithstanding the advice and the warning in time, the workmen went on strike.

All through the morning of the 18th July and for an hour after the mid-day interval, the workmen remained in their customary places in the Mills refusing to do any work or to leave the premises when required so to do. Trouble was apprehended and the Police were called in. The situation grew very serious and the Police had to open fire. Three persons were fatally wounded and a number of persons received injuries.

Shortly after, the situation was brought under control. The Labour Commissioner intervened in the matter and started negotiations with the Management on one side and the operatives on the other. The workmen accepted his advice to return to work, if they were assured of protection on their way to the Mills against molestation by the rowdies. Necessary action was taken to assure them protection and the workmen bagan to return to work. The strike terminated on 3rd August 1931.

In April 1932, there was a slight labour disturbance in the factory of the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., at Shimoga, the alleged grievence being delay in the payment of wages. About 145 workmen stopped away from work on the 16th April. The Managing Director explained to them his difficulties and assured them of the arrangements he proposed to make to pay their wages in time. The men returned to work on the same day. Five days later, all the workmen went again on strike for a day and returned to work the following day.

Except the unrest referred to above, there were harmonious relations prevailing between the employees and the employers in the other industrial concerns in the State. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory. The prices of food grains and other articles consumed largely by the labouring classes which had suffered a fall during the year before continued to remain more or less on the same level. The demand for labour was steady and there was no change in the level of wages. From the statistics of attendance furnished by the Textile Mills, it is seen that the average percentage of absenteeism amounted to 11 in Mysore and to nine in Bangalore City, as against 14 and nine respectively during the previous year.

The question of providing housing accommodation to the industrial labourers in Bangalore City has begun to engage the serious attention of the public. The subject was discussed at length at the sessions of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. It is recognized that the responsibility for housing the poor labourers rests partly with the Government and partly with the Municipality and the employers of labour. The Bangalore City Municipality have been bestowing considerable attention on this subject and have, under consideration, a comprehensive scheme for putting up houses for the poorer classes in new extensions that might be laid out for the purpose.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour were examined during the year under review with a view to see to what extent they could be given effect to in the State. Action was taken to amend the Factories Regulation and also the Workmen's Compensation Regulation on the lines suggested by the Commission. The proposals of the Commission with regard to the machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes when they break out and also for the promotion of industrial peace were carefully considered by Government. Orders were issued sanctioning the constitution of a suitable body for the purpose (*Vide* No. D. 680-91—I & C 44-31-1, dated 31st July 1931). The Board of Conciliation excluding the Labour Commissioner who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board consists of six members representing the different interests involved as the employers, the labourers and the general public. The Government Order laying down the functions of the Board was translated into vernaculars and copies of the latter were distributed widely all over the State. A meeting of the Board was held on the 10th September 1931 with a view to discuss the lines on which they should proceed in the discharge of their functions.

Factories Regulation.

The total number of Factories coming under the purview of the Factories Regulatian stood at the beginning of the year at 182 as against 172 in the year before. Six Factories were newly taken on the Register during the year. Three of these were Rice Mills which have been declared by Government as Factories under section 2 (3) (b) of the Regulation. Five Factories were struck off the register. Thus at the end of the year, there were in all 183 factories. Of these, 64 were located in Bangalore District, 25 in Mysore District, seven in Hassan District, seven in Kadur District, eight in Shimoga District, 30 in Chitaldrug District, seven in Tumkur District and 35 in Kolar District. Sixteen factories were owned and worked by Government and the rest were private concerns. The number of seasonal factories that worked during the season amounted to 45 and the remaining 138 were at work throughout the year. Grouped under important industries, 34 factories

were Rice Mills, 29 were Decorticators, 21 Cotton and Ginning Presses, 13 Brick and Tile Factories, 13 Textile Factories, nine Printing Presses, six Engineering Works, eight Flour Mills, four Saw Mills and the remaining factories may be classed as miscellaneous.

During the year under report, there was a decrease in the number of operatives working in the factories. The average number of persons employed daily in all the factories in the State stood at 17,199 as against 18,800 in 1930-31. There was a greater fall in the employment of children than in that of adults. The number of adults in the factories fell from 16,943 in 1930-31 to 15,760 in 1931-32, whereas the number of children fell during the same time from 1,857 to 1,439. Compared with the previous year, the percentage of decrease in the number of adults and children employed was 6·9 and 22·5 respectively.

The total number of factories inspected during the year was 78 as against 98 in the previous year. Distributed among the three Divisions, 27 factories were inspected in the Bangalore Division, 32 in the Shimoga division and 19 in the Mysore Division. Twenty-two factories were inspected more than once as against 49 in 1930-31, and of these four factories were inspected by the Inspector of factories, Bangalore Division, two by the Inspector of factories, Mysore Division, and the remaining 16 by the Inspector of Factories, Shimoga Division. The Chief Inspector inspected and checked the inspections of a large number of factories during his tours in the Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Mysore and Bangalore Districts. The serious fall in the number of factories inspected during the year is attributed to the stoppage in the work in many factories consequent on the prevailing depression in trade and also to the restrictions placed on the travelling of the Inspecting Officers. Of 1,439 children employed in the factories, 284 children were examined by the certifying Surgeons and of these 263 were certified by them as against 68 during the year before. As a larger number of certifying Surgeons have now been appointed to attend to this work, it is hoped that there would be a further improvement in the number of children examined and also in the number of certificates issued this year.

The health of the operatives was reported to be good throughout the year. The adequate provision of ventilation, lighting, drinking water and sanitary conveniences in all the factroies in the State received the particular attention of the Inspectors. With the exception of a labour disturbance that occurred in one of the Textile Factories in Bangalore City, the relations between the employers and employees in other industrial concerns in the State were cordial. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 104. Of these, three were fatal, 30 were serious and the rest were minor ones. Particular care was taken to see that the fencing of the machinery in the factories was adequate.

Exemption was granted under section 30 (2) of the Factories Regulation to the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., Bangalore City, from the operation of the provisions of sections 21, 27 and 28 of the Regulation in respect of work in the Dye House of the Mills with a view to enable the Mills to cope with an exceptional pressure of work. The Aryan Hosiery Factory, Bangalore, was under section 30 (2) of the Regulation exempted from the operation of section 22 of the Regulation relating to the grant of weekly holidays in respect of 100 workmen, subject to the condition that no person so exempted should be allowed to work for a period not exceeding two weeks at a time without a full holiday on a Sunday or a substituted holiday. Under the same section, the Government Branch Press at Mysore, was exempted from the operation of sections 22, 27 and 28 of the Regulation for a period of two weeks during the Birthday and three weeks during the Dasara seasons.

The daily and weekly hours of work of women and children were regulated by most of the Factory owners in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation. In about 6 per cent of the Factories in the Bangalore Division, work was arranged by shifts of eight hours each. In the majority of the factories, Sundays are treated as holidays and in about 14 factories, other week days are substituted for Sunday. It is understood that many of the factory owners have been discontinuing the services of children in their factories as it does not pay them to employ them for only 5½ hours a day according to the Regulation.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation.

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation was brought into force with effect from 1st September 1931. The Chief Inspector of Factories is the authority appointed by Government to administer the provisions of the Regulation. The Superintendents of Industries and Inspectors of Factories, Mysore and Shimoga Divisions are appointed as *ex-officio* Inspectors of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in their jurisdiction for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the scales and weights in use. The Revenue Sub-Division Officers in the Chitaldrug, Mysore and Hassan Districts are empowered to inspect the accounts maintained by the Ginning and Pressing Factories. A meeting of the owners of Ginning and Pressing Factories at Davangere was convened on the 26th August 1931 and the main objects of the Regulation and the Rules were explained to them. Necessary instructions were also issued to them with regard to the maintenance of registers and the submission of returns.

During the year, there were in all 30 Ginning Factories and six Pressing Factories. The Pressing Factories have been regularly sending the weekly returns of cotton bales pressed by them. A consolidated statement showing the number of bales pressed during each week is being published in the *Mysore Gazette* and copies of the statements are being furnished to the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and the East Indian Cotton Association, Bombay. Up to the end of June 1932, the total number of bales pressed in the State was 20,573. During the latter part of the year, it was represented by the owners and managers of the Pressing Factories that the punching of the special mark and of the integers on the central hoop of the bale, tended to weaken the strength of the hoops and that the bales were liable to burst in transit involving loss to the consignees. Sanction of Government was obtained to revise the rules so as to permit of the special mark and the integers being stencilled in ink as desired by the owners of Pressing Factories.

Workmen's Compensation Regulation.

The total number of cases that came up before the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation during the year ending June 1932 was 314 as against 204 in 1930-31. Two hundred and ninety-eight cases in all were disposed of during the year under report as against 198 in the year before. There were 16 cases pending when the year closed.

Of the 298 cases disposed of during the year, 136 related to fatal accidents, 54 to non-fatal accidents and 108 to the registration of Memoranda of Agreements. The number of claims for compensation for injuries by accidents in the mining industry was 269 as against 163 in the year before. The claims in respect of accidents in the Textile Factories were 36, in the Electric Department five, in the Tunnel Works three, and in the Mysore Railways one.

The total sum deposited with the Commissioners during the year under report went up to Rs. 98,364-8-4 as against Rs. 47,596 in 1930-31. A sum of Rs. 87,295 was distributed among the dependents of deceased workmen and Rs. 6,404-6-4 among workmen suffering from injuries caused by accidents. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 43,066, Rs. 3,972 and Rs. 608. A sum of Rs. 2,744-8-0 was pending distribution when the year closed.

At the beginning of the year there was a sum of Rs. 6,973 deposited in the Government Savings Bank for the benefit of the minors as against Rs. 4,170 deposited in the year before. A further sum of Rs. 6,742-8-0 was invested during the year bringing the total figure to Rs. 13,715-8-0.

Of the 314 cases that came up before the Commissioners, 29 cases were contested under Section 21 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Regulation. Of these, compromise was effected in five cases. Claims were dismissed in 12 cases and in six cases claims were allowed. The remaining six cases were pending when the year closed.

There were two claims in respect of diseases alleged to have been contracted in the course of employment. Of these one relating to deafness was dismissed on the ground that no specific injury was proved to which deafness could be held to be solely and directly attributable as required by Section 3 (4) of the Regulation. The

other relating to pulmonery tuberculosis was dismissed on the ground that there was no connection between the disease and the alleged accident.

Appeals were preferred to the High Court of Mysore, under Section 29 (1) of the Regulation in three cases. The one case preferred by the employers—a mining company—was dismissed on the preliminary question of limitation and the other two preferred by the claimants were still pending.

During the year under report, a total sum of Rs. 286-10-0 was collected on account of Court Fees as against Rs. 221-5-6 in 1930-31. Out of this a sum of Rs. 11-8-0 related to process fees.

The annual returns for the year 1930-31 under Section 15 of the Workmen's Compensation Regulation was received from 110 factories, the total number of factories on the Register being 172. Apart from these, returns were also received from the Mining Companies and other concerns lying outside the purview of the Factories Regulation. There were in all 2,167 cases of injuries by accident in respect of which a total sum of Rs. 73,712-7-11 was paid as compensation by the employers of labour. As compared with the year 1929-30 there was an increase in the total number of accidents in respect of which compensation was paid under the Regulation by 337 and the total amount of compensation paid rose by Rs. 4,703-11-3. There were 114 fatal cases and in respect of these a sum of Rs. 41,189-6-0 was distributed as compensation among the dependants of the deceased workmen as against Rs. 35,346-2-0 distributed in 58 cases in the year before. The number of workmen permanently disabled fell from 55 to 48 and the amount of compensation paid fell from Rs. 21,222-6-6 to Rs. 16,856-11-5. There were 2,005 cases of temporary disablement and a sum of Rs. 15,666-6-6 was paid as compensation as against 1,717 cases and Rs. 12,440 in 1929-30.

Amount of Compensation Deposited and Awarded.

Serial No	Name	Total amount deposited	Amount distributed in fatal cases	Amount distributed in non-fatal cases	Total amount disbursed	Amount returned	Amount pending distribution
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kolar District	93,546 11 0	84,215 12 0	6,105 15 0	90,321 11 0	1,905 0 0	1,320 0 0
2	Bangalore City	755 15 4	442 8 0	298 7 4	740 15 4	15 0 0	..
3	Bangalore District... ...	1,477 8 0	406 12 0	...	406 12 0	0 12 0	1,070 0 0
4	Tumkur ,, ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	...
5	Shimoga ,, ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kadur ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	....
7	Hassan ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mysore ,, ...	2,484 6 0	2,130 0 0	...	2,130 0 0	...	354 6 0
9	Chitaldrug ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	98,364 8 4	87,295 0 0	6,404 6 4	93,699 6 4	1,920 12 0	2,744 6 0

Proceedings before Commissioners.

Name	Cases filed				Cases disposed of				Cases pending			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memo of agreements	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memo of agreements	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memo of agreements	Total
Kolar District	133	26	109	268	130	21	107	258	3	5	2	10
Bangalore City	1	34	1	36	1	33	1	35	...	1	...	1
Bangalore District	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Tumkur ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ,, ...	7	...	...	7	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	3
Total ...	144	60	110	314	136	54	108	298	8	6	2	16

Posts and Telegraphs.

Owing to the continued trade depression and the financial stringency it was not possible to make any improvement in the extension of postal facilities in the Mysore State during the year under report. The need for economy was keenly felt and such of the offices as were working at a heavy loss had either to be closed or

reduced in status. In some cases daily service had to be replaced by bi-weekly service. Two permanent Branch Offices were converted into extra Departmental Branch Offices.

At the beginning of the year, there were in all 544 Post Offices in the State of which four were Head Offices, 106 were Sub-Offices and the remaining 434 were Branch Offices. Three Post Offices were closed during the year as the results of their working showed a heavy loss. The offices closed were Salagame, Bommaghatta and Hiremagalur. No new offices were opened by the Department. Claims for opening new offices in a number of places were received but the consideration of such claims had to be deferred. At the end of the year there were 541 Post Offices of which four were Head Offices, 106 Sub-Offices and the remaining 431 were Branch Offices. Owing to the inability of the Postal Department to meet the demand for an increase in the postal facilities in the rural areas, private parties interested in the opening of new offices have been coming forward expressing their readiness to meet the loss in working the offices if they are opened at their instance.

During the year under review, Transport of Mails by Motor Vehicles was extended from Kankanhalli to Chiknaikanhalli and also from Shikarpur to Shiralkoppa. The Hampapura Branch Office in the Yedatore Taluk was authorised to do Insurance and Savings Bank work. The Branch Offices at Banavara and Saligrama were converted into extra Departmental Sub-Offices. Thirty-one letter boxes were planted in the villages during the year and the total number of such boxes at the end of the year was 635. The system of delivery of unregistered letters by locked bags continued to work satisfactorily. The scheme was working in about 36 villages in all. The total number of letters received and dispatched in all these villages during the year came up to 34,200 or to about 2,850 letters per month.

The total number of Telegraph Offices in the State at the beginning of the year stood at 89 of which 67 were at Taluk Head quarter Stations and 22 in small towns and villages. During the year, a guaranteed Telegraph Office was opened at Shikarpur and a non-guaranteed Office at Srinivaspur. Telegraph Offices at Kalasa and Durgadabetta were closed during the year. At the end of the year, there were 89 Telegraph Offices in the State of which 69 were at Head quarter Stations and the remaining 20 in other Towns and Villages.

Wireless Licences.

The number of licenses issued during the year for the erection and working of Broad Cast Receiver Stations in the State amounted to 22 as against 29 in the year before. The total amount of fees realised was Rs. 220 as against Rs. 290 in 1930-31.

Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.

The total number of Boilers examined, both internally and externally during the year under review was 197. Including the Boilers examined in 1930-31, the total number of Boilers examined up to the end of June 1932 was 233. Eight Boilers examined during the year before were re-examined last year. Two Boilers were condemned as unfit for use. The total fees collected on account of the examination of Boilers amounted to Rs. 3,981 as against Rs. 2,940 collected during the year before. The increase in the fees collected was due to the enhancement in the rates sanctioned by Government during the year.

In this connection, it may be remarked that the system of assessing the examination fees based on the nominal horse power is defective. In British India the fees levied are calculated on the basis of the Heating Surface. It would be better if this system is adopted in Mysore also and the rules on the subject are amended so as to secure uniformity of classification and practice with British India.

The following table gives the number of boilers in use in the several Districts in the State classified according to their Nominal Horse Power:—

Table showing the number of Boilers in use in the several Districts in the State classified according to their Nominal Horse Power.

Serial No.	Name of the District	Number of boilers whose N. H. P. is 10 and below	Number of boilers whose N. H. P. exceeds 10 but not 20	Number of boilers whose N. H. P. exceeds 20 but not 30	Number of boilers exceeds 30 but not 50	Number of boilers exceeds 50	Total number of Boilers
1	Kolar	17	6	...	...	22	45
2	Bangalore	17	7	...	12	3	39
3	Tumkur	7	1	3	1	...	12
4	Kadur	8	1	...	...	...	9
5	Shimoga	17	11	3	4	7	42
6	Chitaldrug	6	8	9	5	...	28
7	Mysore	30	7	4	4	...	45
8	Hassan	9	7	...	...	...	16
	Total ..	111	48	19	26	32	236

Provision was made during the year for the marking of the registry numbers on the boilers as required under Section 7 of the Regulation. All the boilers that were examined were given registry numbers and necessary instructions were issued to the owners of the Boilers to have these engraved on the Boilers in the manner prescribed by Government.

There were no boiler accidents during the year under report. In two cases, the safety valves were found to have been overloaded. It is satisfactory to note that precautions are taken by most of the Boiler owners to ensure safety by using their boilers at a lower working pressure than the safety valves have been set for. Where steam was employed for driving steam engines the pressure reached was somewhat high although well below the safety value limit; but where steam was employed for cooking or heating as in the Rice and Oil Mills, the margin was appreciably greater.

Although the use of unlicensed boilers was prohibited as early as in July 1930, few boiler owners applied to the Inspector for the examination of their boilers and grant of licenses as provided for under the Regulation. The Inspector of Boilers had to issue notices and make arrangements for the examination of boilers. Applications for the renewal of licenses were also not received in time notwithstanding the considerable trouble taken by the Inspector to explain to them the requirements of the Regulation. The introduction of the Regulation and the rules has had a most salutary effect on the upkeep and maintenance of boilers, by compelling personal attention to them on the part of owners at least once a year when preparing boilers for examination.

Boilers in some concerns which had suspended operations for some reason or the other had received no care; and even elementary precautions to preserve the boilers from rusting during disuse were frequently found neglected. This has resulted in many cases in fire boxes and headers of up-take tubes of boilers being completely oxidised and rendered unfit for use.

Another fruitful cause of deterioration of boilers was the use, sometimes through ignorance of unsuitable water for feed. There were several instances of boilers ruined and put out of use in the past four or five years owing to coerosive water particularly in Mysore, Alur, French-Rocks and Pavagada. There were a number of other instances in which the Boiler tubes have had a thick coating of scale and the fire box plates were very badly corroded owing to want of timely attention to proper feed water. The necessity for softening the water was brought home to almost all boiler owners. It would probably take some time before the need for taking effective steps to remedy the defects is realised. Several local remedies have been tried—quite successfully—by some of the Boiler owners to soften the feed water. It may be noted that in places like Sringeri, Sagar, Shiralkoppa, etc., the water is reported to be excellent for purposes of feeding the boilers. It may perhaps be claimed that the administration of the Boiler Regulation has been placed on sound lines, and has resulted in creating a healthy interest and sense of responsibility on proprietors of industrial concerns.

Conclusion.—The year under report was one of strenuous all round work under depressing and anxious conditions. Not only was it necessary to maintain and rigorously watch the developments of previous years, but the scope and the responsibilities of the Department received important additions. The Silk Weaving Factory and the Dyeing and Finishing Factory started at Mysore involved practically the remodelling of the Weaving Section of the Department and the organisation of an entirely new province of work in all its ramifications without material aid from any models. The erection of the Porcelain Factory was another enterprise of the same exacting nature. The Arts and Crafts Depôt was remodelled after a careful investigation of its conditions of work and with the object of enabling it to secure its objective in a more satisfactory manner at less cost. The Government Soap Factory was expanded and re-organised so as to enable it to maintain its premier position inspite of severe competition, both at home and from abroad. I co-operated with the Director of Agriculture in working out proposals for establishing a Sugar Factory in the Irwin Canal area, and for the purpose of the investigations connected therewith, I was twice on deputation. I was Chairman of the Krishnarajasagara Working Committee and the Agricultural Development Committee during the absence on leave of the Director of Agriculture. This year was a period also of acute anxiety in connection with our Sandalwood Oil business, the position of which required constant vigilance and decisive action, and which necessitated more than one tour to the principal markets for first hand investigation. Of the manner in which these manifold and onerous responsibilities were discharged by the Department, it is not for me to speak; but I feel it my duty to state that in the administration of the Department I received the zealous and able support of the subordinate gazetted and non-gazetted staff of all ranks. To them my cordial acknowledgments are due. I have only space here to make specific mention of the good work done by a few of the higher officers and I beg leave to do so in a very few words.

As I have stated in submitting the report of the Sericultural Department, the year was a period of severe trial for that important industry and much credit is due to Mr. H. S. Govinda Rao and his assistants for the manner in which they responded to the demands of the occasion. The success of the Government Soap Factory is in itself sufficient testimony to the zeal and ability of Mr. S. G. Sastry and to him also as well as to Mr. B. H. Krishna is also due the credit of having organised the Industrial Laboratory on satisfactory lines. The Central Industrial Workshop did good work under Mr. B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar and this officer was not only responsible for the popularisation of boreholes as a source of water-supply as splendidly demonstrated at Tiptur, but also conducted experiments and demonstrations of great value specially in regard to the electrification of Towns and Villages outside the immediate reach of Hydro-Electric Works. Mr. R. Ananthasubrahmanyam, my Industrial Assistant, fully maintained his excellent record of past work, and his great experience in the Department was invaluable to me in the Industrial side of my duties. Mr. H. K. Ramiengar has been, as usual, of great assistance in statistical and commercial investigations in which his special flair and training made him a valuable assistant. He also helped me in the administration of my statutory duties under the several factories and Labour Regulations and in the discharge of my functions of Labour Commissioner. In Mr. D. Seshagiri Rao I had an assistant of great willingness and financial accumen. My experience of the work of this office has been such as to confirm the high opinion that my predecessor entertained of the capacity and zeal of the Office Staff of whom I should make special mention of Mr. D. Raja Rao, the Manager.

N. RAMA RAO,

Director of Industries and Commerce.

STATEMENT No. I.

Statement showing the Industrial Installations completed during the year 1931-32 with the assistance of the Department.

Serial No.	Name of party or establishment	Place	Details of Machinery	Capital	Govt. loan	Remarks
	BANGALORE DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	
1	Government Silk Farm, Channapatna.	Channapatna ...	Moth crushing machine and H.P. Electric Motor.	800	...	Government concern.
2	Mr. Raja Kodandarama Setty's Pumping Plant.	Bowringpet ...	Electric Water Pump ...	600	...	
3	Mr. A. Narahari Rao's Flour Mill, Hennur, Bangalore.	Hennur ...	16" Diamant Flour Mill and 10 H. P. Motor.	810	540	
4	Oriental Textile Works ...	Kolar ...	Twisting Machine ...	50	...	
5	Mr. Subbaraya Setty's Tile Factory.	Do ...	Old Tile Press ...	200	...	Addition to existing machinery.
6	Mr. G. R. Srinivasa Rao's Flour Mill.	Do ...	One 'O' Size Disintegrator. One Coffee Mill and one No. 2 A. Plate Grinding Mill.	1,100	1,100	Do
	MYSORE DIVISION.					
7	Mr. K. Veerappa's Flour Mill, Malvalli.	Malvalli ...	16" Kampnagel Flour Mill and Electric Motor.	1,200	500	
8	Mr. Vajranabiah's Power Looms, Mysore.	Mysore ...	2 Looms and one Electric Motor ...	3,000	1,400	
9	Mr. R. S. Gunduramiah's Pumping Plant.	Hole-Narasipur ...	5 H. P. Petter Oil Engine and 4" X 3" Pump.	1,500	700	
10	Mr. Venkatapathiengar's Flour Mill.	Melkote ...	16" Diament Flour Mill and 10 H. P. Motor.	1,200	...	
11	Mr. Sivaramasetty's Flour Mill.	Do ...	16" Kampnagel flour Mill and 10 H. P. Motor and one paddy Huller.	1,200 300	... ...	
12	Mr. Chikkanna's Rice Mill ...	Mysore ...	Burmah No. 9 Rice Mill and Motor	20,000	...	
13	Messrs. Brahmappa Thavanappanavar Oil Mills.	Do ...	Worthington Pump ...	400	...	Do
14	Government Silk Factory ...	Do ...	1 Overhead water tank and staging Gas plant, small boilers of filature and 19 Domestic Basin in Filature.	15,000	...	Government concern
15	Mr. Abdul Gani's Rice Mill ...	Gargeswari T.-Narsipur.	Loco type boiler and Steam Engine.	7,000	5,000	Replacing the old ones.
	SHIMOGA DIVISION.					
16	Mr. J. B. Kasim Sab's Pumping Plant.	Jagalur ...	7 H. P. R. Hornsby Oil Engine	1,000	...	Do a P.P.Engine
17	Mr. Kallegowda's Pumping Plant.	Do ...	6 H. P. R. do and 3" Pump	1,300	...	
18	Mr. Thimmaiya's Pumping Plant.	Beeravara ...	6" Do P. P. Engine and 3" Pump.	500	...	
19	Mr. D. Basappa's Sugar-cane Mill.	Jagalur ...	10 to 11 H. P. Crossley Vertical Oil Engine and Madurai Power Sugarcane Mill.	1,700	...	
20	Mr. R. T. Govinda Rao's Sugarcane Mill.	Harihar ...	6 to 7 H. P. Crossley P. P. Engine and Madurai Sugarcane Mill.	1,200	870	
21	Mr. Setra Chennabasappa's Flour Mill.	Bilichodu ...	11 to 12 Crossley Vertical Oil Engine flour mill and a Rice Huller.	2,050	...	
22	Mr. C. A. Abdul Razak's Flour Mill.	Chitaldrug ...	12 H. P. Oil Engine and Flour Mill.	1,800	...	
23	Mr. R.A. Gupta's Maruti Industrials.	Davangere ...	Soji Mill ...	1,700	...	
24	Mr. Kharidi Ramanna Settr's Rice Mill.	Birur ...	Carter's ½ Size Disintegrator ...	1,000	...	
25	Mr. Ajjampur Siddaramanna Settru.	Davangere ...	Lancashire Boiler and Horizontal Steam Engine of 125 B. H. P.	3,834	3,834	Addition to existing machinery.
			Total ...	70,444	13,944	

STATEMENT No. II.

Analysis of Industrial Installations completed by the Department during 1931–1932.

Year	Pumping Plant	Rice Mills	Flour Mills	Oil Mills	Tile Factories	Sugar-cane Mills	Other Installations	Total	Estimated cost of installations	Amount of loan utilised	Amount of loan sanctioned	*Remarks
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1931-32 ...	4	1	7	...	...	2	4	18	66,610	10,110 3,834	.....	

* In 7 installations additions or renewals of existing machinery have been done. Hence they are omitted in this list.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement showing the Loans applied for sanctioned and otherwise disposed of from 1st July 1931 to 30th June 1932.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of applications			Amount		
		Hire Purchase	Loan	Total	Hire Purchase	Loan	Total
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Applications pending at the beginning of the year.	9	14	23	12,663 1 4	49,900 0 0	62,563 1 4
2	Applications received during the year 1931-32.	40	20	60	32,823 0 0	33,854 0 0	66,707 0 0
	Total ...	49	34	83	45,486 1 4	83,784 0 0	1,29,270 1 4
3	Applications sanctioned during the year 1931-32.	23	12	35	16,942 0 0	27,434 0 0	44,376 0 0
4	Applications pending enquiry at the end of the year 1931-32.	15	9	24	14,797 0 0	18,150 0 0	32,947 0 0
5	Applications rejected or withdrawn.	11	13	24	13,747 1 4	38,200 0 0	51,947 1 4
	Total ...	49	34	83	45,486 1 4	83,784 0 0	1,29,270 1 4

N.B.- (1) The number of applications dealt with during the year 1931-32 is 83 as against 125 of the previous year.

(2) The number of applications sanctioned during the year 1931-32 is 35 amounting to Rs. 44,376 as against 27 amounting to Rs. 65,716-0-0 in the previous year.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Statement showing the details of Loans sanctioned during the year 1931-32.

No.	Name	Purpose for which the loan is sanctioned	Hire Purchase Net			Loan
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
1	Mr. D. Hanumanthappa ...	Purchase of 5 Power Looms & 10 H.P. Electric Motor.	1,600	0	0	...
2	„ B. Srikantiah ...	Purchase of a Pumping Plant ..	800	0	0	...
3	„ Muddappa ...	Do ...	..			1,200
4	Messrs. C. M. Hayes and Mohamed Bokhari.	To start a Tile Factory ...	..			2,500
5	Mr. K. Balakrishna Naidu	Purchase of a Lathe, milling machine and punching machine, etc.	..			2,000
6	„ B. C. Paparam ...	Purchase of a Horizontal Pug Mill ...	1,666	0	0	...
7	„ M. Govinda Setty ...	Oil Engine, Flour Mill and Coffee Mill	540	0	0	...
8	„ K. Veerappa ...	Electric Motor and Flour Mill ...	500	0	0	...
9	Sister Mary of Saint Aloysius Gouza.	Pumping Plant	500	0	0	...
10	Mr. Gundu Ramiah ...	Do	700	0	0	..
11	„ H. V. Subramanyam	Electric do	500	0	0	..
12	„ G. R. Srinivasa Rao	Premier Grinding Mill, Jers Coffee Mill, Disintegrator, etc.	1,100	0	0	..
13	„ M. S. Seetharam ...	Two Electric Pumps	..			1,000
14	„ M. V. Ramalingam, Proprietor, Oriental Tobacco Co.	For working capital	..			5,000
15	„ A. Narahari Rao ...	Flour Mill	540	0	0	...
16	„ A. Subramanyam ...	Electric Pumping Sets	...			5,000
17	„ H. S. Venkata Rao ...	Purchase of a Hand Knitting Machine (Circular).	84	0	0	...
18	„ Ambaji Rao *alias* K. Ramiah.	Purchase of a Disintegrator ...	300	0	0	...
19	„ N. Sampath Iyengar	Flour Mill	630	0	0	...
20	„ Vajranabiah ...	Six Power Looms and Electric Motor 10 H. P.	1,400	0	0	..
21	„ Kalasiah ...	Two Power Looms and Electric Motor	800	0	0	..
22	„ Khadir Mohideen ...	Purchase of a Demi Furnival Flat Bed Litho Machine.	666	0	0	..
23	„ P. Venkatiah ...	Disintegrator, etc.	400	0	0	..
24	Messrs. E. Ahmed Khan and Hussain Khan.	Purchase of four Power Looms ...	1,000	0	0	..
25	„ Kutti Iyengar and Rangachar.	Purchase of a Pumping Plant and sinking a well.	..			2,500
26	„ Venkatappa and Chinnappa.	To improve the designs for the manufacture of bangles.	..			1,000
27	Mr. Siddaramanna Sivanagappa Setru.	For discharging the dues of Messrs. Marshalls towards the cost of 24 N. H. P. Boiler, etc.	..			3,834
28	„ Hajee Abu Baker Noor Mohamed Sait.	For replacing the parts of the flour mill.	..			400
29	„ Maistry Narasimhaiya	Purchase of tile frames, moulds, etc.	466	0	0	...
30	„ R. T. Govinda Rao ...	Purchase of a Sugar Cane Mill 6 H. P. Engine and 3″ pump.	870	0	0	...
31	„ R. Muninarayana Reddi.	Purchase of a Sugar Cane Mill 10 H.P. Electric Motor.	780	0	0	...
32	„ K. Nanjundappa ...	To put up a continuous kiln ...	...			2,500
33	„ Madaiya ...	To purchase an electric Pump ...	...			500
34	„ Chikkaveerappa ...	Pumping Plant	700	0	0	..
35	„ Ramiah Reddi ...	To purchase a Sugar Cane Mill ...	400	0	0	..
			16,942	0	0	27,434
		Total ..	44,376	0	0	

STATEMENT No. V.

Abstract of Loans sanctioned and outstanding on 30th June 1932.

Authority sanctioning the loan	Number of loans	Amount of Loan advanced	Recoveries		Writes off		Balance
			Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
HIRE PURCHASE LOANS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Sanctioned by Government ...	113+(1)	5,54,332 0 8	3,48,003 6 6	67,812 15 8	13,347 15 9	2,675 7 4	90,375 7 10
	31/32	1,559 6 0	17,854 8 7	5,330 15 7	...	4 0 6	...
Less withdrawn ...	—16	—89,310 0 0	...	..	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanctioned by the Chairman, Industries and Commerce Board.	18	50,566 10 8	40,205 15 8	5,202 4 8	3,422 0 11	381 4 4	1,213 10 1
Less withdrawn ...	—2	—5,725 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Sanctioned by the Director of Industries and Commerce.	187	1,88,716 13 7	1 21,692 11 9	16,582 11 10	622 5 6	2,353 4 11	44,112 6 5
	31/32	6 7 10	..	...	...	..	..
	+27	18,791 10 3	7,520 3 0	1,497 4 7	1,589 6 8	...	...
Less withdrawn ...	—27	—31,964 14 8	...	...	...	...	..
	318	7,93,609 1 1	5,09,902 1 11	89,598 0 2	14,392 6 2	5,410 14 7	1,35,701 8 4
	31/32+28	20,351 0 3	25,374 11 7	6,828 4 2	1,589 6 8	4 0 6	...
Less withdrawn ...	—45	1,26,999 14 8	...	...	..	...	...
Total H-P Loans ...	301	6,86,960 2 8	5,35,276 13 6	96,426 4 4	15,981 12 10	5,406 14 1	1,35,701 8 4
OTHER LOANS.							
(*a*) Sanctioned by Government ...	79	7,16,855 9 3	3,52,092 4 6	71,351 11 1	40,386 15 0	38,568 12 9	2,42,108 7 7
	31/32 +4	16,334 0 0	13,601 14 2	4,853 13 3	27 1 8		...
Less withdrawn ...	—8	—85,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanctioned by the Chairman, Industries and Commerce Board.	11	52,103 0 0	42,103 0 0	11,466 11 1	...	2,600 8 2	..
Less withdrawn ...	—2	—10,000 0 0	...	..	...	..	...
(*c*) Sanctioned by the Director of Industries and Commerce.	59	94,550 0 0	59,935 3 6	14,461 8 9	23 13 8	946 2 4	38,132 9 3
	31/32 +8	11,100 0 0	7,531 3 11	2,289 10 4	...	...	...
	139	7,68,508 9 3	4,54,130 8 0	97,279 14 11	40,410 12 8	42,115 7 3	2,80,241 0 10
	31/32 +12	27,434 0 0	21,133 2 1	7,143 7 7	27 1 8	..	...
Total Other Loans ...	151	7,95,942 9 3	4,75,263 10 1	1,04,423 6 6	40,437 14 4	42,115 7 3	2,80,241 0 10
Grand Total ...	452	14,82,902 11 11	10,10,540 7 7	2,00,849 10 10	56,419 11 2	47,522 5 4	4,15,942 0 2

STATEMENT No. V (A).

Details of Loans Closed and Outstanding on the 30th June 1932—

Nature of Loans	Particulars	No. Accounts	Amount of loan	Amount returned	Amount written off	Balance	Remarks
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A. Hire Purchase Loans—	Number closed—Opening balance ...	186	4,29,447 13 0	4,17,453 13 10	11,993 15 2	...	
	Number closed in 1931-32 ...	12	47,026 13 6	45,437 6 10	1,589 6 8	...	
	Total Number closed ...	198	4,76,474 10 6	4,62,891 4 8	13,583 5 10	...	
	Number current—Opening balance ...	87	2,37,167 13 3	92,448 4 1	2,398 7 0	1,42,321 2 2	
	Less No. transferred to closed account...	12	47,026 13 6	38,153 6 7	...	8,873 6 11	
		75	1,90,140 15 9	54,294 13 6	2,398 7 0	1,33,447 11 3	
	Add Loans sanctioned during the year 1931-32.	28	20,344 8 5	18,090 11 4	...	2,253 13 1	
	Total Current ...	103	2,10,485 8 2	72,385 8 10	2,398 7 0	1,35,701 8 4	
	GRAND TOTAL—H. P. Loans ...	301	6,86,960 2 8	5,35,276 13 6	15,981 12 10	1,35,701 8 4	
B. Taccavi Loans—	Number closed—Opening balance ...	78	3,75,743 7 10	3,39,072 8 0	36,670 15 10	...	
	Number closed in 1931-32	1	500 0 0	472 14 4	27 1 8	...	
	Total Number closed ...	79	3,76,243 7 10	3,39,545 6 4	36,698 1 6	...	
	Number current—Opening balance ...	61	3,92,765 1 5	1,15,058 0 0	3,739 12 10	2,73,967 4 7	
	Less No. transferred to closed account...	1	500 0 0	87 9 10	...	412 6 2	
		60	3,92,265 1 5	1,14,970 6 2	3,739 12 10	2,73,554 14 5	
	Add Loans advanced during the year 1931-32.	12	27,434 0 0	20,747 13 7	...	6,686 2 5	
	Total Current ...	72	4,19,699 1 5	1,35,718 3 9	3,739 12 10	2,80,241 0 10	
	GRAND TOTAL—Taccavi Loans ...	151	7,95,942 9 3	4,75,263 10 1	40,337 14 4	2,80,241 0 10	

STATEMENT No. V (A)—*concld.*

Nature of Loans	Particulars	No. Accounts	Amount of loan	Amount returned	Amount written off	Balance	Remarks
Closed Accounts—							
C. Hire Purchase Loans ...		198	4,76,474 10 6	4,62,891 4 8	13,583 5 10	...	
Taccavi loans ...		79	3,76,243 7 10	3,39,545 6 4	36,698 1 6	...	
	Total Number closed ...	277	8,52,718 2 4	8,02,436 11 0	50,281 7 4	...	
D. Open Accounts—							
	Hire Purchase Loans	103	2,10,485 8 2	72,385 8 10	2,398 7 0	1,35,701 8 4	
	Taccavi Loans	72	4,19,699 1 5	1,35,718 3 9	3,739 12 10	2,80,241 0 10	
	Total current ...	175	6,30,184 9 7	2,08,103 12 7	6,138 3 10	4,15,942 9 2	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	452	14,82,902 11 11	10,10,540 7 7	56,419 11 2	4,15,942 9 2	

STATEMENT No. VI.—Statement of work done by the well boring section of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year 1931-32.

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of party	Kind of drill employed	Depth Bored				Casing pipe used	Yield per hour	Total cost			Kind of pump installed
				Soil	Soft rock	Hard rock	Total depth						
									Glns.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Whitefield No. 1 ...	Colonists ...	M3. Drill.	30′	102′	91′	223′	58′	200	2,212	9	0	Power pump installation estimate under sanction.
2	Do No. 2 ..	Do	,,	20′	71′	30′	121′	44′	1,440	887	2	0	Do
3	Kadugudi No. 1	S. H. Ismail Sait ..	,,	40′	98′	4′	142′	65′	960	622	0	0	Private party's work.
4	Rajanukunte (in well) ...	President, District Board	Mustos.	4′	...	28′	32′	8½′	750	390	9	0	Hand rotary pump put up.
5	Arsikere No. 2 ...	Municipality ..	Calyx.	25′	...	176′	201′	27′	1,500	1,399	10	0	Power pump installed.
6	Do No. 3 ..	Do ...	,,	48′	...	133′	181′	50′	1,400	1,569	8	0	No pump installed.
7	Dodballapur No. 4 ...	Do ...	,,	35′	20′	96′	151′	43½′	5,300	1,481	14	0	Air lift scheme under sanction.
8	Varadanaikanhalli ..	Village Panchayet ...	,,	90′	80′	...	170′	154′	720	1,305	6	0	Hand rotary pump put up.
9	Chikballapur ..	Municipality ...	,,	121′		50′	171′	121′	No water	1,498	0	0	
10	Mysore Silk Factory ..	Dr. of I. & C. ...	,,	...	6′	156′	162′	6′	240	1,640	12	0	No pump installed.
11	Chitaldrug ...	Municipality ..	,,	13′	26′	153′	192′	41′	No water	2,493	10	0	Do
12	Kunigal No. 1 ..	Do ...	,,	10′	...	89½′	99½′	53′	1,800	1,537	11	0	Power pump put up.
13	Do No. 2 ..	Do ...	,,	16′	...	91′	107′	16′	1,900	895	1	0	Do
14	Yediyur ..	District Board ...	,,	10′	73′	...	83′	13′	...	533	15	0	Under progress.
15	Challakere ...	Municipality ...	,,	4½′	15′	156′	175½′	6′	1,500	2,324	0	0	No pump installed.
16	Tarikere No. 4 ...	Do ...	,,	15′	...	179′	194′	29′	1,000	1,468	5	0	Do
17	Somwarpet ...	Mrs. D. Sakamma ...	,,	70′	35′	..	105′	70′	800	1,045	11	0	Do
18	Horkeredevarpur ...	District Board ...	,,	...	9	143′	152′	158′	30	1,286	12	0	Failure.
19	Davangere ...	B. T. Oil Mills ...	,,	51′	16′	59′	136′	51′	750	709	15	0	No pump installed.
20	Nagalmadike ...	Paugada Municipality ..	,,	3′	27′	...	30′	26′	360	163	6	0	Hand rotary pump installed.
21	Mudhugiri ...	Municipality ..	,,	3′	37′	60′	100′	45′	1,800	999	13	0	Hand pump put up.
22	Imperial Dairy Farm ...	Superintendent ...	,,	30′	37	62′	129′	67′	750	1,014	12	0	Power pump put up.
23	Mudidoddikoppa ..	Village Panchayet ...	Cyclone.	84′	22′	16′	122′	107½′	1,000	1,253	2	0	Hand pump to be put up.
24	Talaguppe ...	Do ...	,,	108′	15′	...	123′	31½′	1,000	919	0	0	Hand pump installed.
25	Bangalore Fort ..	Mr. Sajjan Rao ..	Calyx.	80′	...	145′	225′	82′	100	1,206	11	0	No pump installed.
26	St. Mary's Convent ...	Mother Superior ...	,,	15′	14′	171′	200′	29′	100	1,175	4	0	Do
27	C. I. Workshop ..	Superintendent ...	,,	35′	65′	41′	141′	36′	425	848	4	0	Do
		Total ...	...	960½′	695′	2,212½′	3,867′	1,289′	...	32,888	10	0	

1.	Total depth bored in soil	960½′	Number of pumping equipments installed	7	
	(b) Soft rock	695′	Do installations taken on hand and in progress ..	1	
	(c) Hard rock	2,212½′	Number of cases for which estimate have been furnished and under course of sanction	3	
2.	Number of feet casing pipe used ...	1,289′			
3.	Do borewells successful ...	21—77%	Total cost	Rs. 32,888 10 0	
4.	Do do unsuccessful ..	6—22%	Average cost per foot	,, 8 8 0	
5.	Average depth of borewell	143′	Average cost per borewell	,, 1,293 6 3	

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

Revenue Account for the year ended June 1932 (Provisional).

Dr. Cr.

Capital and liabilities	Rs.	a.	p.	Property and assets	Rs.	a.	p.
Stock at commencement	52,380	1	0	By sales and sundry receipts	4,97,785	0	0
Manufacturing and General expenses	3,59,015	1	0	Closing stock	61,534	6	0
Profit for the year	1,47,924	4	0				
Total	5,59,319	6	0	Total	5,59,319	6	0

Balance Sheet as on 30th June 1932.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Capital	2,27,467	10	0	Fixed capital expenditure	1,31,543	15	0
2. Liabilities	1,18,745	9	0	Floating Assets	4,27,805	12	0
3. Profit and Loss	2,13,136	8	0				
Total	5,59,349	11	0	Total	5,59,349	1	0

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP, BANGALORE.

Revenue Account for the year ended June 1932.

Dr. Cr.

Capital and Liabilities	Rs. a. p.	Property and Assets	Rs. a. p.
To stock at commencement	77,476 3 4		
Less value written off due to revaluation and auction	37,891 10 3	By sales and Sundry Receipts	1,37,778 6 6
Net value	39,584 9 1	Closing stock	29,000 6 7
Manufacturing and general expenses	1,25,688 9 3		
Net profit	1,505 10 9		
Total ...	1,66,778 13 1	Total ...	1,66,778 13 1

Balance Sheet as on 30th June 1932.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1. Capital	2,42,513 1 10	Fixed Capital expenditure	91,754 11
2. Liabilities	15,573 2 1	Floating assets	1,18,338 4 8
		Profit and Loss Account	47,993 5 4
Total ...	2,58,086 3 11	Total ...	2,58,086 3 11

W D 1037—G P B—300—7-2-33.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS COMPLETED BY THE DEPARTMENT

DURING 1931-32.

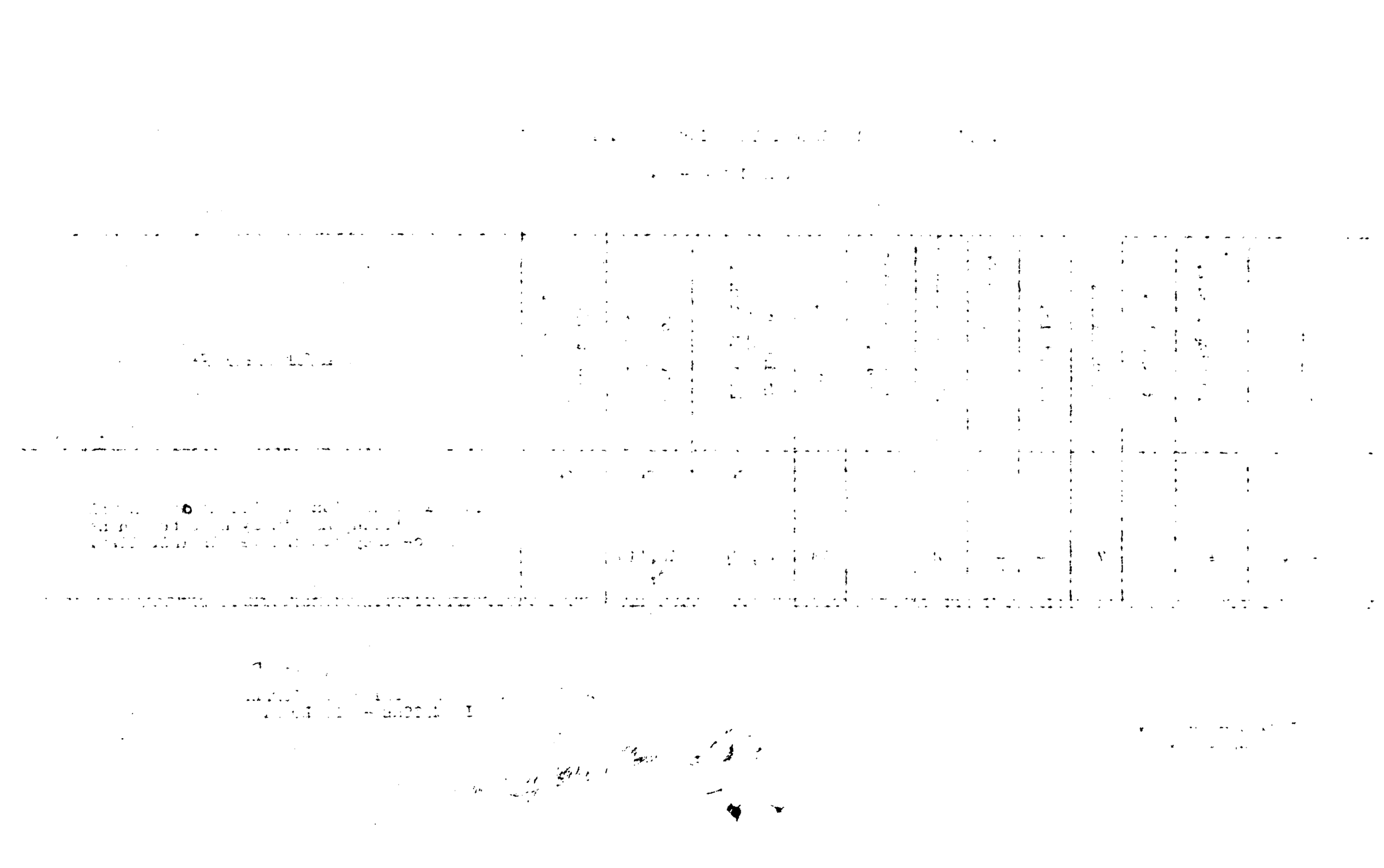
Y E A R	Pumping Plant.	Rice Mills.	Flour Mills.	Oil Mills.	Tile Factories.	Sugar cane Mills.	Other installations.	T o t a l.	Estimated cost of installations.	Amount of loan utilised.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Remarks.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1931-32.	4	1	7	-	-	2	4	18	66,610	10,110 3,834		In 7 installations additions or renewals of existing machinery have been done Hence they are omitted in this list.

Ramanathaiah

for DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE
IN MYSORE -BANGALORE.

Dated. 21-10-1932.
Bangalore.

MSE/6.



STATEMENT NO. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LOANS APPLIED FOR, SANCTIONED AND OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF FROM 1-7-1931 TO 30TH JUNE 1932.

S.No.	Particulars.	No. of Applications.			Amount.			Remarks.
		Hire Purchase	Loan	Total.	Hire Purchase	Loan	Total.	
1.	Applications pending at the beginning of the year.	9	14	23	12,663 1 4	49,900 0 0	62,563 1 4	N.B:- (1)The No.of applications dealt with during the year 1931-32 is 83 as against 125 of the previous year.
2.	Applications received during the year ~~1932-33~~ 1931-32	40	20	60	32,823 0 0	33,884 0 0	66,707 0 0	(2)The number of applications, sanctioned during the year 1931-32 is 35 amounting to Rs 44,376 as against 27 amounting to Rs65,716 in the previous year.
	Total:-	49	34	83	45,486 1 4	83,784 0 0	129,270 1 4	
3.	Applications sanctioned during the year 31-32	23	12	35	16,842 0 0	27,434 0 0	44,376 0 0	
4.	Applications pending enquiry at the end of the year 1931-32	15	9	24	14,797 0 0	18,150 0 0	32,947 0 0	
5.	Applications rejected or withdrawn	11	13	24	13,747 1 4	38,200 0 0	51,947 1 4	
	Total:-	49	34	83	45,486 1 4	83,784 0 0	129,270 1 4	

Bangalore,
Dated the 4th October 1932.

for DIRECTOR OF I&C.

BV

STATEMENT NO. IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF LOANS SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR 1931 - 1932.

*****

No.	N a m e.	Purpose for which the loan is sanctioned.	Hire Purchase (Nett)	Loan
			Rs	Rs
1.	Mr. Hanumanthappa, D.	Purchase of 5 Power Looms & 10 HP.Electric Motor	1,600	-
2.	Mr. B.Srikantiah	Purchase of a Pumping Plant	800	
3.	Mr. Muddappa	-Do-	-	1,200
4.	Messrs.C.M.Hayes & Mohamed Bokhari.	To start a Tile Factory	-	2,500
5.	Mr. K. Balakrishna Naidu	Purchase of a Lathe, milling machine & punching machine etc.,	-	2,000
6.	Mr. B. C. Paparam	Purchase of a Horizontal Pug Mill	1,666	-
7.	Mr. M. Govinda Setty	Oil Engine, Flour Mill and Coffee Mill	540	-
8.	Mr. K. Veerappa	Electric Motor and flour mill	500	-
9.	Sister Mary of Saint Aloysius Gouza	Pumping Plant	500	-
10.	Mr.Gundu Ramiah	-Do-	700	-
11.	Mr.H.V.Subramanyam	Electric - Do -	500	-
12.	Mr. G. R. Srinivasa Rao	Premier Grinding Mill,Jers Coffee Mill,Disintegrator etc.	1,100	-
13.	Mr. M.S.Seetharam	2 Electric Pumps	-	1,000
14.	Mr. M.V.Ramalingam, Proprietor Oriental Tobacco Co.	For working capital	-	5,000
15.	Mr. A. Narahari Rao	Flour Mill	540	-
16.	Mr. A. Subramanyam	Electric Pumping Sets	-	5,000
17.	Mr. H.S.Venkata Rao	Purchase of a Hand knitting Machine (Circular)	84	-
18.	Mr.Ambaji Rao alias K.Ramiah	Purchase of a Disintegrator	300	-
19.	Mr. N.Sampath Iyengar	Flour Mill	630	-
20.	Mr. Vajranabiah	Six Power Looms & Electric Motor 10 HP.	1,400	-
21.	Mr. Kalasiah	Two Power Looms and Electric Motor	800	-
22.	Mr. Khadir Mohideen	Purchase of a Demi Furnival Flat Bed Litho Machine	666	-
23.	Mr. P. Venkatiah	Disintegrator etc.,	400	-
24.	Messrs.E.Ahmed Khan & Hussain Khan	Purchase of four Power Looms	1,000	-
25.	" Kutti Iyengar & Rangachar	Purchase of a Pumping Plant and sinking a well	-	2,500
26.	" Venkatappa & Chinnappa	To Improve the designs for the manufacture of bangles	-	1,000
27.	Mr.Siddaramanna Sivanagappa Setru	For discharging the dues of Messrs.Marshalls towards the cost of 24 NHP Boiler etc.,	-	3,834
28.	Mr. Hajee Abu Baker Noor Mohamed Sait	For replacing the parts of the flour mill	-	400

~~29.~~	~~Mr. Maistry Narasimhaiya~~	~~Purchase of tile frames. moulds etc.~~		
30.	Mr.R.T.Govinda Rao	Purchase of a sugar cane Mill 6 HP.Engine and 3" pump	870	-
		-Do- 10 HP. Electric Motor	780	-
31,	Mr.R.Muninarayana Reddi	To put up a continuous kiln	-	2,500
32.	Mr.K.Nanjundappa	To purchase an electric Pump	-	500
33.	Mr. Madaiyya	Pumping Plant	700	-
34.	Mr.Chikkaveerappa	To purchase a sugarcane Mill	400	-
35.	Mr.Ramiah Reddi		16,942	27,434 =

Total½ - Rs 44,376.

for DIRECTOR OF I&C.

mas

Statement 'V' Abstract of loans sanctioned and outstanding on 30th June 1932.

Authority sanctioning the loan.	No. of loans.	Amount of loan advanced.	Recoveries. Principal.	Recoveries. Interest.	Write off. Principal.	Write off. Interest.	Balance.
A. H. P. Loans.							
Sanctioned by Government	113 plus (1)	5,54,332-0-8	3,48,003-6-6	67,812-15-8	13,347-15-9	2,675-7-4	90,375- 7-10
	(31/32)	1,559-6-0	17,854-8-7	5,330-15-7	-	4-0-6	-
Less with-drawn.	-16.	—89,310-0-0					
B. Sanctioned by the Chairman, Industries & Commerce Board.	18.	50,566-10-8	40,205-15-8	5,202- 4-8	3,422-0-11	381-4-4	1,213-10-1
Less with-drawn.	-2	—5,725- 0-0					
C. Sanctioned by the Director of Industries and Commerce.	187.	1,88,716-13-7	1,21,692-11-9	16,582-11-10	622-5- 6	2,353-4-11	44,112-6- 5
	(31/32) plus 27.	-6-7-10					
		18,791-10-3	7,520- 3-0	1,497- 4-7	1,589-6- 8		
Less with-drawn.	-27.	— 31,964-14-8					
	318.	7,93,609- 1-1	5,09,902-1-11	89,598- 0-2	14,392-6-2	5,410-14-7	1,35,701-8-4
	(31/32) plus 28.	20,351 -0-3	25,374-11-7	6,828- 4-2	1,589-6-8	— 4-0- 6	
Less withdrawn.	- 45.	1,26,999-14-8					
Total H- P. Loans.	301.	6,86,960- 2-8	5,35,276-13-6	96,426- 4-4	15,981-12-10	5466-14-1	1,35,701-8-4
Other Loans.-							
A. Sanctioned by Government.	79.	7,16,855- 9-3	3,52,092- 4-6	71,351-11-1	40,386-15-0	38,568-12-9	2,42,108- 7-7
	31/32 plus 4.	16,334- 0-0	13,601-14-2	4,853-13-3	27- 1-8		
Less withdrawn.	- 8.	—85,000- 0-0					
B. Sanctioned by the Chairman, Industries & Commerce Board.	11.	52,103- 0-0	42,103- 0-0	11,466-11-1	-	2,600- 8-2	-
Less withdrawn.	-2	—10,000- 0-0					

C. Sanctioned by the Director of Industries and Commerce.	59 plus 31/32 x 8.	94,550- 0-0 11,100- 0-0	59,935- 3-6 7,531- 3-11	14,461- 8-9 2,289-10-4	23-13- 8	946- 2-4	38,132-9- 3	
	139.	7,68,508- 9-3	4,54,130- 8-0	97,279-14-11	40,410-12-8	42,115-7-3	2,80,241-0-10	
(31/32)	+12.	27,434- 0-0	21,133- 2-1	7,143- 7-7	27-1- 8	-		
Total other loans.	151.	7,95,942- 9-3	4,75,263-10-1	104,423-6-6	40,437-14-4	42,115-7-3	2,80,241-0-10	
Grand total.	452.	14,82,902-11-11	10,10,540-7-7	2,00,849-10-10	56,419-11-2	47,522-5-4	415,942-9 -2	

Director of Industries
and Commerce.

mss)1 6.

DETAILS OF LOANS CLOSED AND OUTSTANDING ON THE 30TH JUNE 1932 -

Nature of Loans	Particulars.	No.of A/cs.	Amount of lo
A.H.P.Loans.	No.Closed Opening Balance	186	4,29,447 13 0
	-Do- in 1931-32	12	47,026 13 6
	Total No. closed	198	4,76,474 10 6
	No.Current - Opening Balance	87	2,37,167 13 3
	Less No.transferred to closed account	12	47,026 13 6
		75	1,90,140 15 9
	Add Loans sanctioned during the year 1931-32	28	20,344 8 5
	Total Current	103	2,10,485 8 2
	GRAND TOTAL - H.P.LOANS	301	6,86,960 2 8
B.Taccavi Loans.			
	No.Closed -Opening Balance	78	3,75,743 7 10
	No. -Do- in the year 1931-32	1	500 0 0
	Total No.Closed	79	3,76,243 7 10
	No.Current - Opening Balance	61	3,92,765 1 5
	Less No.transferred to closed account	1	500 0 0
		60	3,92,265 1 5
	Add Loans advanced in the year 1931-32	12	27,434 0 0
	Total Current	72	4,19,699 1 5
	GRAND TOTAL - TACCAVI LOANS	151	7,95,942 9 3
C. Closed Accounts:-			
	Hire Purchase Loans	198	4,76,474 10 6
	Taccavi Loans	79	3,76,243 7 10
	Total No.Closed	277	8,52,718 2 4
D. Opening Accounts:-			
	Hire Purchase Loans.	103	2,10,485 8 2
	Taccavi Loans	72	4,19,699 1 5
	Total Current	175	6,30,184 9 7
	GRAND TOTAL:-	452	14,82,902 11 11

Bangalore,
Dated the 13th October 1932.

STATEMENT NO. V (A) FOR ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1931 - 1932.

an.	Amount returned.	Amount written off.	Balance.
	4,17,453 13 10	11,993 15 2	
	45,437 6 10	1,589 6 8	
	4,62,891 4 8	13,583 5 10	
	92,448 4 1	2,398 7 0	1,42,321 2 2
	38,153 6 7	-	8,873 6 11
	54,294 13 6	2,398 7 0	1,33,447 11 3
	18,090 11 4	-	2,253 13 1
	72,385 8 10	2,398 7 0	1,35,701 8 4
	5,35,276 13 6	15,981 12 10	1,35,701 8 4
	3,39,072 8 0	36,670 15 10	
	472 14 4	27 1 8	
	3,39,545 6 4	36,698 1 6	
	1,15,058 0 0	3,739 12 10	2,73,967 4 7
	87 9 10	-	412 6 2
	1,14,970 6 2	3,739 12 10	2,73,554 14 5
	20,747 13 7	-	6,686 2 5
	1,35,718 3 9	3,739 12 10	2,80,241 0 10
	4,75,263 10 1	40,337 14 4	2,80,241 0 10
	4,62,891 4 8	13,583 5 10	
	3,39,545 6 4	36,698 1 6	
	8,02,436 11 0	50,281 7 4	
	72,385 8 10	2,398 7 0	1,35,701 8 4
	1,35,718 3 9	3,739 12 10	2,80,241 0 10
	2,08,103 12 7	6,138 3 10	4,15,942 9 2
	10,10,540 7 7	56,419 11 2	4,15,942 9 2

DIRECTOR OF I&C.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE WELLBORING SECTION OF THE D

Sl.No.	L o c a l i t y.	Name of party.	Kind of drill employed.	Soil.	S r
1.	Whitefield No. 1.	Colonists.	M3.Drill.	30'	1
2.	Whitefield No. 2.	-do-	-do-	20'	
3.	Kadugudi. No. 1.	S.H.Ismail Sait.	-do-	40'	
4.	Rajanukunte.(in well)	President -Distt.Bd.	Mustos.	4'	
5.	Arsikere No. 2.	Municipality.	Calyx.	25'	
6.	Arsikere No. 3.	-do-	"	48'	
7.	Dodaballapur No. 4.	-do-	"	35'	
8.	Varadanaikanhalli.	Village Panchayet.	"	90'	
9.	Chikaballapur.	Municipality.	"	121'	
10.	Mysore Silk Factory.	Dr. of I & C.	"	-	
11.	Chitaldrug № 4	Municipality.	"	13'	
12.	Kunigal No. 1.	Municipality.	"	10'	
13.	Kunigal No. 2.	Municipality.	"	16'	
14.	Yediyur.	District Board.	"	10'	
15.	Challakere.	Municipality.	"	4½'	
16.	Tarikere No. 4.	Municipality.	"	15'	
17.	Somwarpet.	Mrs. D. Sakamma.	"	70'	
18.	Horkeredevarpur	District Board.	"	-	
19.	Davangere.	B.T. Oil Mills.	"	51'	
20.	Nagalmadike.	Paugada Municipality.	"	3'	
21.	Madhugiri.	Municipality.	"	3'	
22.	Imperial Dairy Farm.	Superintendent.	"	30'	
23.	Mudidoddikoppa.	Village Panchayet.	Cyclone.	84'	
24.	Talaguppe.	-do-	"	108'	
25.	Bangalore Fort.	Mr. Sajjan Rao.	Calyx.	80'	
26.	St. Mary's Convent.	Mother Superior.	"	15 14'	1
27.	C.I.Workshop.	Superintendent	"	35'	
			Total.	960½'	6

1. Total depth bored in soil. 960½'
   b) Soft rock. 695'
   c) Hard rock. 2212½'

2. No. of feet casing pipe used. 1.289'

3. No of borewells successful. 21 -77%

4. No. of borewells unsuccessful. 6-23%

5. Average depth of borewell. 143'

MSE)6.

Bangalore.
21-10-1932.

EPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DURING THE YEAR 1931-32.

DEPTH BORED. oft ock.	Hard rock	Total Depth.	Casing pipe used.	Yield per hour.	Total Cost.	Kind of pump installed
						Power pump installation
02'	91'	223'	58'	200 Gls.	Rs.2.212- 9- 0.	estimate under sanction.
71'	30'	121'	44'	1440 Gls.	887- 2- 0	-do-
38'	4'	142'	65'	960 Gls.	622- 0- 0.	Private party's work.
-	28'	32'	8½'	750 Gls.	390- 9- 0.	Hand Rotary Pump put up.
-	176'	201'	27'	1500 Gls.	1.399-10- 0.	Power pump installed.
-	133'	181'	50'	1600 Gls.	1.569- 8- 0.	No pump installed.
30'	96'	151'	43½'	5300~~4500~~ Gls.	1.481-14- 0.	Air lift scheme under sanction
30'	-	170'	154'	720 Gls.	1.305- 6- 0.	Hand Rotary Pump put up.
-	50'	171'	121'	No water.	1.498- 0- 0.	
6'	156'	162'	6'	240 Gls.	1.640-12- 0.	No pump installed.
26'	153'	192'	41'	No water.	2.493-10- 0.	-do-
-	89½'	99½'	53'	1800 Gls.	1.537-11- 0.	Power pump put up,
-	91'	107'	16'	1900 Gls.	895- 1- 0.	-do-
73'		83'	13'		533-15- 0.	Under progress.
15'	156'	175½'	6'	1500 Gls.	2.324- 0- 0.	No pump installed.
-	179'	194'	29'	1000 Gls.	1.460- 5- 0.	-do-
55'	-	105'	70'	800 Gls.	1.045-11- 0.	-do-
2]	~~143~~	~~152~~	~~158~~	30 Gls.	1.286-12- 0.	F a i l u r e.
18'	59'	136'	51'	750 Gls.	709-15- 0.	No pump installed.
27'		30'	26'	360 Gls.	1.63- 6- 0.	Hand rotary pump installed
57'	60'	100'	45'	1800 Gls.	999-13- 0.	Hand pump put up
57'	62'	129'	67'	750 Gls.	1.014-12- 0.	Power Pump put up,
32'	16'	122'	107½'	1000 Gls.	1.253- 2- 0.	Hand pump to be put up.
15'	-	123'	31½'	1000 Gls.	919- 0- 0.	Hand pump installed.
-	145'	225'	82'	100 Gls.	1.206-11- 0.	No pump installed.
25'	171'	200'	29'	100 Gls.	1.175- 4- 0.	No pump installed.
55'	41'	141'	36'	425 Gls.	848- 4- 0.	No pump installed.
95'	2.212½'	3867'	1.289'	Rs.	32.888-10- 0.	

No. of pumping equipments installed. 7.
No. of pumping installations taken on hand and in progress. 1.
No. of cases for which estimate have been furnished and under course of sanction. 3.

Total cost. Rs.32.888-10- 0.

Average cost per foot. Rs. 8- 8- 0.

Average cost per borewell. 1.293- 6- 3.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE
IN MYSORE -BANGALORE.

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 1932 (PROVISIONAL)

DR. Cr.

	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	AMOUNT.
		Rs			Rs.
TO	Stock at commencement.	52,380 1 0	BY	Sales and sundry receipts.	4,97,785- 0- 0
"	Manufacturing and general expenses.	3,59,015 1 0	"	Closing stock.	61,534 6- 0
"	Profit for the year.	1,47,924 4 0			
	Total	5,59,319 6 0		Total	5,59,319 6- 0

BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY AS ON 30th JUNE 1932.

1.	Capital.	2,27,467 10 0	Fixed capital Expenditure.	1,31,543- 15-0
2.	Liabilities.	1,18,745 9 0	Floating assets.	4,27,805- 12-0
3.	Profit & Loss Account.	2,13,136 8 0		
	Total.	5,59,349 11 0	Total	5,59,349- 11-0

Dated. 31st October 1932.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.
BANGALORE.

MSE/

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS -BANGALORE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 1932.

DR.		CR.	
TO. Stock at commencement,	77476 3 4	BY SALES AND SUNDRY RECEIPTS.	1,37,778 6 6
" Less value written off due to revaluation and auction.	37891 10 3		
Net value.	39,584- 9- 1	" Closing stock.	29,000- 6- 7
" Manufacturing & General expenses.	1,25,688-,9- 3		
Net profit.	1,505-10- 9		
Total Rs.	1,66,778-13- 1		1,66.778-13- 1

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 30-6-1932.

Capital.	2,42,513- 1-10	Fixed capital expenditure.	91,754- 9-11
Liabilities.	15,573- 2- 1	Floating assets.	1,18,338- 4- 8
		Profit & Loss Account.	47,993- 5- 4
	2,58,086- 3-11		2.58,086- 3-11

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE
BANGALORE.

DATED. 31st October 1932.

MS[illegible].

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Section 9 C

File No. 123-32

Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No 12010/Secy

To

The Superintendent,
Govt. Printing,

General and Revenue Secretariat

(.)

the *193* .

Sir,

Date of issue 10/11/32

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Administration Report of the Dept. of P.P. for the year 1931-32 and to request that the same may be set in type and kept in readiness for being bound with the Govt. order thereon to be sent to you in due course.

Signed by W M S A Sir

The proof may be sent to the Dir. of P.P. for scrutiny and return to you early.

I have to

for Secy

List of enclosures .....

Copied by Dg 9/11
3 Copies

Examined by

9/11/32

WD.71—GPBM—40,000—20-7-31.

Copy to Dir. of P.P. with reference to his letter no Pr-32 of 5-11-32.

I.A.C. 123-32 —

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

* * * * *

READ:-

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year 1931-32, received with letter No.B1-32 dated 5th November 1932 from the Director.

(Printed as enclosure)

ORDER NO: D 3157-202 9 & C-123-32-3.

Dated, Bangalore, the 5th January 33.

Dated 5-11-33

Signed for Pl. D. Mano

Recorded.

2. Industrial Installations.-

Twenty five installations involving a capital outlay of Rs 70,000/- were erected during the year by the officers of the Department as against 46 in the year 1930-31. Seven out of the installations were flour mills and four were pumping plants. Fees amounting to Rs 736-4-0 were collected during the year on account of technical services and advice rendered by the Department in connection with industrial installations.

In addition to rendering technical assistance to persons starting industrial concerns, the Supdg Insts. also supervises bore boring operations in the districts and examines bores relying to same. A sum Rs 12,18 8-8-0 was collected during the year as bore examination fees. The Supdg Insts. Mysore Division, also undertook the erection of the boiler & the machinery in the new silk weaving factory at Mysore.

Typed 11 Copies.

3.Financial aid to Industries.-

Industrial loans to the extent of Rs44,376/- were sanctioned during the year in 35 cases, the major portion of the loans being utilised for installation of pumping plants, flour mills and tile factories. At the commencement of the year 1931-32, a sum of Rs 2,17,234-8-11 became due for repayment and the demand during the year was Rs 72,087-8-1, bringing the total

demand to Rs 2,89,321-15-0. The total amount recovered during the year amounted to only Rs 48,124-6-0, leaving a balance of Rs 2,41,197-9-0 ~~payable~~ recoverable at the end of the year. Government are aware that owing to the prevailing depression in trade and industries some consideration had to be shown to ~~business~~ borrowers in regard to the repayment of the loans. Still it is not desirable in the interests of the ~~business~~ borrowers to allow arrears to accumulate, and therefore vigorous steps should be taken to reduce them. In the case of the special loans granted to Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory, Sri Krishna Tile Factory and the Premier Metal Factory, prompt action to dispose of the plant and machinery is necessary to prevent their deterioration and consequent loss to Government.

4. Industrial concerns under the control of the Department.- Central Industrial Workshop.-

The Central Industrial Workshop undertook work of the value of Rs 1,22,147 during the year as against Rs 1,13,178 ~~during~~ in the previous year. It devoted attention to the manufacture of parts of Calyx drills, Deep-well pumps etc. The value of orders placed by the Well-Boring Section and the Electrical Department, amounted to Rs 56,207. A sum of Rs 26,400 was sanctioned for the expansion of the foundry with a view to undertaking the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Workshop carried out some experiments in the manufacture of ploughshares and other plough parts

Note

9-11-1932. xxxx

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The

The Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bangalore.

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1931-32 and to request that the same may be set in type and kept in readiness for being bound with the Government Order thereon to be sent to you in due course.

The proof may be sent to the Director of Industries and Commerce for scrutiny and return to you early.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd. Abdul Wajid.

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

TD.

P.T.O.

Memo,No. [illegible]

Dated, Bangalore the November 1932.

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Director of Industries and Commerce with reference to his letter No. [illegible]32 dated 5-11-1932.

By order,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

TD

The Workshop undertook the erection, with the assistance of Messrs. Seimens Bros., of a gas plant for generating electric power from lantana charcoal. The experiment yielded satisfactory results inasmuch as it was found possible to generate electric power at a cost of about one anna per B.T.U. The plant is stated to be well suited for being put up for lighting purposes in rural areas which are not within reach of the hydro-electric system. There were 50 apprentices under training in the Workshop during the year and a sum of Rs 2500 was spent on their training.

5. Soap Factory.

The total output of soaps in the Government Soap Factory was 240 tons as against 260 tons during the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 4,94,539/- against Rs. 4,61,940/- during 1930-31. In addition to soaps, the Factory produced several high grade toilet preparations such as Vanishing cream, Boot polish etc. It has since been decided to take up the manufacture of tooth paste also in the factory. Work relating to the preparation of certain medicinal drugs and hospital necessaries from materials available locally was undertaken in the Industrial Laboratory attached to the Soap Factory and these articles are being supplied to the Medical Department. During the year, the Factory was enlarged by the construction of additional buildings and instalation of new machinery.

The Turkey Red Oil Plant which was sanctioned last year was erected and 10,045 pounds of oil were produced and marketted. ~~Government trust that the oil will become popular and compete successfully with the Madras product.~~

6. Government Weaving Institute:-

As a measure of retrenchment, the post of Textile Assistant was abolished during the year. 50 students were under training in the Institute, including 2 women candidates. Eleven students passed the final examination and 10 students who completed their course of training in the -- Institute were provided with opportunity for practical training in the several Mills in - - Bangalore.

New experimental work done in the Institute comprised manufacture of Burmese Lungis and - - Tapestry cloth and designing of a tappet, incorporating the principles of the power loom dobby. The latter is reported to be much appreciated by the handloom weavers.

The District Demonstration staff continued to ~~xx~~ do good work. Improved appliances of the value of about Rs. 4,000/- were sold during the year.

7. The New Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore.

The erection of the Silk Factory at Mysore was commenced during the month of August 1931 and was completed by the end of June 1932. During the year about 6132 yards of silk cloth were manufactured. They could not however be finished as the dyeing and finishing plant had not been completed by then. This work has been started since July 1932 and it is reported that up to the end of August 1932, silk goods of the value of Rs. 3,834/- ~~have been~~ were sold and that the - -

Factory has secured forward orders against the production during the next three or four months.

8. Arts and Crafts Institute.-

The sales of artware in the Arts and Crafts Depot amounted to Rs. 19,156 during the year as against Rs. 20,699/- in the previous year. Of the realisation of Rs. 6,805 were contributed by sales of artware belonging to the Depot and Rs. 12,351 by sales of articles supplied by private artisans. A representative collection of Mysore artware sent to London found a ready sale there.

9. Procelain Factory.

The ~~construction of the~~ kiln at the Procelain Factory was completed and fired ~~at~~ for the first time in March 1932. Production has since been started on a commercial scale. The Factory has so far supplied to the Electrical Department 5125 Pin-type Insulators, 86 Strain Insulators, 2500 Break Insulators and 8000 bushings. The manufacture of other dry-pressed procelain electrical materials, as well as suspension insulators, is being attempted.

10. Works of the Well Boring Section:-

As a measure of retrenchment, the services of the Special Engineer were terminated During the year 27 bore-holes of a total depth of 3867 feet were sunk at a cost of about Rs. 33,000/-. It is gratifying to note that the bore-holes sunk at Tiptur and Arsikere were completely successful and have solved the problem of water supply in the

case of ~~two~~ three towns. The total number of bore-holes sunk from the beginning till the end of June 1932 was 167 at a cost of Rs. 1,44,000/-.

11. Hand Spinning Centres.

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12. In addition to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, there were 8 Industrial schools - 4 District and 4 Taluk - under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The strength of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute as on 30th June 1932 was 253 against 203 during the previous year, while the strength of the Industrial schools was 466. There were besides 10 Home Industries classes aided by Government at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur. The total number of women under training during the year was 285. In the Department placed at the disposal of the Home Industries classes the services of an expert instructor in Gold Lace Embroidery.

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a certain extent, and that the suspension of the Gold standard by England a temporary rise in prices was noticeable; but that while this improvement lasted till the end of March 1932 and in earlier the following quarter, prices once again began to fall since July 1932. Under food grains and pulses, the prices of rice and javar during the year remained fairly steady and ragi made a good recovery. There was a steady rise in the price of groundnuts, copra, jaggery, brown sugar, cardamoms and arecanuts. Under textiles, the price of cotton and piecegoods suffered a fall subject to slight fluctations. The commodity that was affected the worst was raw silk and silk goods which had to face the severe competition of cheap silk imported from Japan and China.

During the year under report, 3670 tons of kerbstones were exported to England. Valued at Rs. 1,36,750/- It was not possible to develop the business further owing to a cessation in the demand for these stones in that country. The Department has been able to secure a good business in this commodity. There are signs of an early revival of demand for Mysore stones in England.

14. Labour.

There was a serious labour disturbances in the Bangalore, Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore City in July 1931 and a slight disturbance occurred in the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., at Shimoga in April 1932 both of which were brought under control in time. Otherwise

the relationship between capital and labour was quite cordial. Following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour in regard to -- setting up of machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes, Government sanctioned the constitution of a Board of Conciliation during the year. The Board consists of representatives of the employers and labourers as also of the general public with the Labour Commissioner as Chairman. The Board has already applied itself to a study of the questions affecting the interests of the employers and labourers and to prevent as far as possible any clash of interests involving injury to either party.

15. Weights and Measures.-

The compulsory use of certified -- weights and measures was directed to be enforced in 13 more towns during the year. 14,356 units of weights and measures were tested and certified during the year as against 14,563 in the previous year and the fee realised thereby amounted to Rs. 442-1-0.

16. Factories Regulation.-

The total number of Factories on the -- register at the close of the year was 183, employing on an average 17,199 workmen per day, of whom 1439 were children. Of the 1439 children, 284 were examined by the certifying Surgeons. It is understood that many of the Factory owners have discontinued to employ children in their factories. There was a further fall in the number of factories -- inspected which was only 78 as against 98 in the previous year. This is not satisfactory and it is hoped that better attention will be paid to this work in future.

C17. Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories Regulation.-

The Regulation was brought into force from 1st September 1931 and is administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories. During the year there were working in all 30 Ginning Factories and 6 Pressing Factories.

18. Workmen's Compensation Regulation.-

The total number of cases that came up for decisions before the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation was 314 of which 298 were disposed of. 136 of the latter related to ~~xxx~~ fatal accidents. A sum of Rs. 98,364-8-4 was deposited with the Commissioners during the year for award of compensation, and the amount disbursed was Rs. 93,699-6-4.

19. Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation:-

The total number of boilers in the State at the end of the year was 236 and the number of boilers examined during the year was 197. The total fees collected on account of examination of boilers amounted to Rs. 3,981/- as against Rs. 2,940/- during the previous year.

Conclusion.

The working of the Department during the year was satisfactory and the Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the work of the Director, Mr. N. Rama Rao, and his staff.

13/12/32. 15.12.32

Secy. to Govt.
Development Department.

KO. 130/XII/32

To

The Director of Industries and Commerce

p.t.o.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and

Commissioners for Workmen's compensation.

The Trade Commissioner ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ for Mysore
in London.

The Comptroller to Government.

Other Heads of Departments.

TRM.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read--

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year 1931-32, received with letter No.B1-32 ~~received with letter~~ dated 5th November 1932 from the Director.

(Printed as enclosure.)

Order, No. D 3157-202-F-44 123-32-3

Dated, Bangalore the 5th January 1933.

R e c o r d e d.

2. Industrial Installations.- Twenty five installations involing a capital outlay of Rs.70,000/- were erected during the year by the officers of the Department as against 46 in the year 1930-31. Seven out of the installations were flour mills and four were pumping plants. Fees amounting to Rs. 736-4-0 were collected during the year on account of technical services and advice rendered by the Department in connection with industrial installations. In addition to rendering technical assistance to persons starting industrial concerns, the Superintendents of Industries also supervised well boring operations in the districts and examined buses plying for hire. A sum of Rs. 12,188-8-0 was collected during the year as bus examination fees. The Superintendent of Industries, Mysore Division, also undertook the erection of the boiler and other machinery in the new Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore.

3. Financial aid to Industries.- Industrial loans to the extent of Rs.44,376/- were sanctioned during the year in 35 cases, the major portion of the loans being utilised for installation of pumping plants, flour mills and tile factories. At the commencement of the year 1931-32, a sum of Rs.2,17,234-6-11 became due for repayment and the demand during the year was Rs.72,087-8-1 bringing

the total demand to Rs. 2,89,321-15-0. The total amount recovered during the year amounted to only Rs. 48,124-6-0, leaving a balance of Rs.2,41,197-9-0 recoverable at the end of the year. Government are aware that owing to the prevailing depression in trade and industries, some consideration had to be shown to borrowers in regard to the repayment of the loans. Still it is not desirable in the interests of the borrowers themselves to allow arrears to accumulate, and vigorous steps should therefore be taken to reduce them. In the case of the special loans granted to Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory, Sri Krishna Tile Factory and the Premier Metal Factory, prompt action to dispose of the plant and machinery is necessary to prevent their deterioration and consequent loss to Government.

4. Industrial concerns under the control of the department.- Central Industrial Workshop.- The Central Industrial Workshop undertook work of the value of Rs.1,22,147 during the year as against Rs. 1,13,178 in the previous year. It devoted attention to the manufacture of parts of Calyx drills, Deep-well pumps etc., The value of orders placed by the Well Boring Section and the Electrical Department, amounted to Rs. 56,207. A sum of Rs. 26,400 was sanctioned for the expansion of the Foundry with a view to undertaking the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Workshop carried out some experiments in the manufacture of plough-shares and other plough parts. The Workshop undertook the erection, with the assistance of Messrs. Seimens Bros., of a gas plant for generating electric power from lantana charcoal. The experiment yielded satisfactory results inasmuch as it was found possible to generate electric power at a cost of about one anna per B.T.U. The plant is stated to be well suited for being put up for lighting purposes in rural areas

which are not within reach of the hydro-electric system. There were 50 apprentices under training in the workshop during the year and a sum of Rs.2500 was spent on their training.

5. Soap Factory- The total output of soaps in the Government Soap Factory was 240 tons as against 260 tons during the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 4,94,539/- against Rs.4,61,940/- during 1930-31. In addition to soaps, the Factory produced several high grade toilet preparations such as Vanishing cream, Boot polish etc It has since been decided to take up the manufacture of tooth paste also in the Factory. The preparation of certain medicinal drugs and hospital necessaries from materials available locally was undertaken in the Industrial Laboratory attached to the Soap Factory and these articles are being supplied to the Medical Department. During the year, the Factory was enlarged by the construction of additional buildings and installation of new machinery. The Turkey Red Oil Plant which was sanctioned last year was erected and 10,045 pounds of oil were produced and marketted.

6. Government Weaving Institute:- As a measure of retrenchment, the post of Textile Assistant was abolished during the year. 50 students were under training in the Institute including 2 women candidates. Eleven students passed the final examination and 10 students who completed their course of training in the Institute were provided with opportunity for practical training in the several Mills in Bangalore.

New experimental work done in the Institute comprise manufacture of Burmese Lungis and Tapsestry cloth and designing of a tappet, incorporating the principles of

the power loom dobby. The latter is reported to be much appreciated by the handloom weavers.

The District Demonstration staff continued to do good work. Improved appliances of the value of about Rs.4,000/- were sold during the year.

7. The New Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore. The erection of the Silk Factory at Mysore was commenced during the month of August 1931 and was completed by the end of June 1932. During the year about 6132 yards of silk cloth were manufactured. They could not however be finished, as the dyeing and finishing plant had not been completed by then. This work has been started since July 1932 and it is reported that up to the end of August 1932, silk goods of the value of Rs. 3,834/- were sold and that the Factory has secured forward orders against the production during the next three or four months.

8. Arts and Crafts Institute:- The sales of artware in the Arts and Crafts Depot amounted to Rs. 19,156 during the year as against Rs.20,699/- in the previous year. Of the realisations, Rs.6,805/- were contributed by sales of art ware belonging to the Depot and Rs.12,351 by sales of articles supplied by private artisans. A representative collection of Mysore artware sent to London found a ready sale there.

9. Procelain Factory. The kiln at the procelain Factory was completed and fired for the first time in March 1932. Production has since been started on a commercial scale. The Factory has so far supplied to the Electrical Department 5125 Pin-type Insulators, 86 Strain Insulators, 2500 Break Insulators and 8000 bushings. The manufacture of other dry-pressed procelain electrical materials, as well as suspension insulators, is being attempted.

10. Works of the Well Boring Section:- As a measure of retrenchment, the services of the Special Engineer were terminated. During the year 27 bore-holes of a total depth of 3867 feet were sunk at a cost of about Rs.33,000/-. It is gratifying to note that the bore holes sunk at Tiptur and Arsikere were completely successful and have solved the problem of water supply in the case of these towns. The total number of bore holes sunk from the beginning till the end of June 1932 was 167 at a cost of Rs.1,44,000/-.

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for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To

The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Commissioner for Workmen's compensation.

The Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London.

The Comptroller to Government.

The Other Heads of Departments.

TD.10.

P.S 20.1.33

App. F VI G 10.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

G. O. No. D- 3151-202 DATED 9th January 1933.
Ite. 123-32-3

May this be

i. printed ? yes.

ii. treated as a standing order ? no.

iii. published in the Gazette English Part ?

iv. translated ?

v. placed at the disposal of the press ? yes.

iv. published in the Gazette Kannada Part ?

Report on the working of the Dept. y.f.k. for 1931-32

Reviews the ———

MM 21.1.33

98
3.4
8
140

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

4 Copies

Section 2 re

File No. 123-32

Serial No. 4

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No D 4225-9/Com 13, dated 6-3-33 from the Secy to the Resident

To The Secy to Govt of Madras

The Ch. Secy to Govt. C.P.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith three copies of the Report on the Working of the Department of Ind & Com. during the year 1931-32 with the review of the Govt thereon.

I have etc

24. 2. 33

for Secy to Govt

Com Dept

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 28/2/33

Signed by M. S. A. W.

28-2-33

Dy Secy to Govt

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

281C

25th February 3.

D 4228-9 / Ind. (Ins) / Appendix

The

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

MADRAS.

I am directed to forward herewith three copies of the Report on the Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce, during the year 1931-32 with the review of the Government thereon.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

-2/2

25/
25th February 3.

D 4228-9

Sir Secl. Separately

The

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the

Central Provinces, Nagpur.

I am directed to forward herewith three copies of the Report on the Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce, during the year 1931-32 with the review of the Government thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Aga/2

All Communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

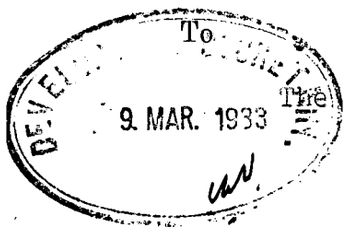
No. 2180
242-1931.

Pol. 1173

FROM

3472

Captain G. Kirkbride, I.A.,
SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.



To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department.

Dated, Bangalore, the 9th March, *1933*.

Subject.

Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce in Mysore for 1931-32.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the three copies of the above report forwarded with your letter No.Pol. 831, dated the 28th February, 1933.

Subd for perusal
Secy
10/3/33

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

MVS.